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Men of Mark in Maryland

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Biographies of Leading Men in the State

VOLUME I

With an Introductory Chapter
on
Maryland: Proprietary Province and State

By BERNARD C. STEINER, PH.D.
of Johns Hopkins University

Illustrated with Many Full Page Engravings

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MARYLAND

PROPRIETARY PROVINCE AND STATE

BY

BERNARD C. STEINER, PH.D.

AYLLON, a Spanish voyager of the sixteenth century, was perhaps the first Caucasian to put foot upon Maryland soil. His visit, therefore, made in the year 1526, marks the beginning of the State's authentic history. Other Spaniards contemporary with Ayllon may also have sailed into the waters of Maryland, but no detailed exploration of the Chesapeake was made, nor was an accurate map or description of it published, until the time of that bold soldier-adventurer, Captain John Smith. Only a short while after the establishment of the English colony at Jamestown, Captain Smith made two expeditions into the Bay, in the course of which he gained a remarkably correct idea of its configuration and of the rivers flowing into it. Smith's expeditions were the forerunners of many others, and in time a group of traders, like Captain Henry Fleet, opened a lucrative fur trade with the aborigines, soon becoming familiar with their languages and customs. Among these traders was a most pertinacious man, William Claiborne, who held prominent place among the Virginia settlers and established, in 1629, a fur-trading post—like those of the Hudson's Bay Company—on the east side of Kent Island, near its southern extremity.

While Claiborne, with the help of London merchants who were his partners, was establishing himself on Kent Island, the attention of Sir George Calvert, First Baron of Baltimore in the Irish peerage, was drawn to the new country. He had been interested in colonization projects for a number of years, having already received the grant of the Province of Avalon in Newfoundland. But the sterile soil and forbidding climate of his northern province induced him to seek another grant further to the south and, in his quest, he visited Virginia. Here the officers of government seem to have

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suspected his designs and tendered him certain oaths, which being a Roman Catholic, he could not take. Upon his refusal to take the oaths, he was compelled to leave the colony. Calvert returned to England, and applied to the Crown for a grant: first, of the country to the south of the Virginia settlements, and, when that was refused, for a grant of the country around the Chesapeake Bay. This grant was agreed on, but before the charter could pass the seals Calvert died. His eldest son and heir was Cecil or Cecilius Calvert, named for the father's patron, Cecil, the great Lord Burghley, and to this son the charter was issued in 1632 for a Province to be called Terra Mariæ, or Maryland, in honor of the Queen of England, Henrietta Maria.

This province was situated on the Atlantic seacoast, and the State that has grown from it comprises some 12,000 square miles, of which about a fourth is covered by the Chesapeake Bay and its estuaries. The territory consists of a most varied country in its geologic history, and in its climate. From the flat coastal plain of the lower Eastern Shore to the lofty mountains of the extreme west of the State, is found a great variety of soil and products. The coastal plain rises into the Piedmont region and the western counties are crossed by the parallel ranges of the Appalachian system. The waters of the Bay teem with oysters, crabs and fish, and over these waters fly large flocks of wild fowl. The same waters furnish great highways of commerce for all the eastern part of the State. Toward the west the land rises; good water power is found in the streams, and the mountains abound in veins of coal and iron. The climate is neither so severe as in the New England States, nor so enervating as in the far south.

A prudent, shrewd, and sagacious man, Cecil, Lord Baltimore, at once prepared to send out a colony to settle this new Province, over which he had been invested with the powers of a Count Palatine. The first expedition, commanded by Leonard Calvert, the Lord Proprietary's brother, set out from England in the *Ark* and the *Dove*, in November, 1633, and, after a long and tedious voyage, landed on Maryland soil on March 25, 1634. Buying from the Piscataway Indians one of their villages and clearings, the settlers founded there the town of St. Mary's. From the very first, difficulties arose, which so continued that Cecil Calvert was never able to come out to his Province, but spent his life in England guarding his charter

privileges. The Virginians resented the curtailing of their territory and the loss of the Northern fur trade. Claiborne was especially enraged at finding his trading post under Baltimore's jurisdiction, and spent the rest of his life in a forty years' ineffectual struggle to resist the extension of the Proprietary's power. He refused to recognize Baltimore's authority over Kent Island; his pinnace and Calvert's engaged in a petty naval conflict in the waters of Pocomoke Sound, and Leonard Calvert and his men were unable to establish their power on the Eastern Shore, until Claiborne's absence in England and the defection of the man sent by his partners to command the fort in his stead, left the opposing forces greatly weakened. An expedition, led by Calvert himself, surprised the fort by a night attack in February, 1638. Meantime the organization of the Province had gone on, the first Assembly met in February, 1635, and passed "wholesome laws and ordinances," and a second assembly met in 1638. At first, these Assemblies were gatherings at which all freemen might be present in person or by proxy; but, gradually, a system sprang up, by which four representatives from each county, like the four knights of the shire in England, constituted the lower or popular house, while the upper house was composed of the large landholders of the Province, appointees of the Proprietary, who also acted as the Governor's Council and as the Provincial Court. Among the leading early councillors were Captain Thomas Cornwallis, Jerome Hawley, John Lewger, and Giles Brent.

After the beginning of the English Civil Wars, a sea captain of the Parliamentary party, named Richard Ingle, joined by Cornwallis, who was then disaffected toward the government, drove Leonard Calvert from the Province, and an anarchic period followed for something over a year. After this, Calvert returned from Virginia, whither he had fled, and reëstablished his brother's authority but shortly afterward (1647) died. Thomas Greene was named by the dying governor as his successor, and held that position until William Stone arrived in 1649, with a commission from the Proprietary and a draft of an act for religious toleration. This act, somewhat amended by the General Assembly, was passed in the same year. Baltimore's policy was, consistently, one of granting religious freedom to all Christians, and, indeed, Jews also dwelt in the Province without molestation. He was too wise and far-sighted to make the rash attempt to establish the Roman Catholic religion, which attempt

would surely have cost him his charter: he was too true a member of his church to allow the establishment of any other faith.

After the establishment of the Commonwealth, Richard Bennett, a prominent Virginian Puritan, and Claiborne were appointed to reduce Virginia to subjection. Maryland needed no subjection, for Cecil Calvert was ever carefully loyal to England's de facto ruler, yet, by a subterfuge, the commissioners' powers were extended to the "plantations within the Chesapeake;" and they came to Maryland and ordered the authorities to make writs run in the name of the Commonwealth, instead of in that of the Proprietor as, under the charter, they had run before. Stone for a time, complied, but later restored the old custom. Meantime a third party of settlers had come into the Province: Puritans, who, had been driven from Virginia for religious reasons, and settled under Baltimore's protection on the West Shore of the Bay, where they formed the newly-organized Anne Arundel County. They resented the renewed recognition of the Proprietary's power, and a small civil war ensued. By the battle of the Severn River in 1655, the forces of Governor Stone were routed and the Province was thenceforth in the hands of Commissioners, who were Puritans, until, by Cromwell's orders, it was returned to Baltimore in 1657.

Josias Fendall, the Proprietary's first representative, proved unmindful of his master's interests and was succeeded in 1660 by Philip Calvert, Baltimore's brother. The heir of the title, Charles Calvert, became Baltimore's representative in 1661. His administration lasted fifteen years, until after he succeeded to the Proprietorship. During this time, the planters began to feel the restrictions of the British navigation acts; the cultivation of tobacco had supplanted the fur trade, as the chief industry of the Province, and the freemen had settled in scattered plantations along the banks of the various rivers emptying into the Chesapeake. There were no towns, and the work on the plantations, to which the vessels came from year to year to exchange English goods for tobacco, was done largely by indentured white servants from England.

There were few blacks in the State before the beginning of the eighteenth century, but afterward their importation came rapidly and white field hands ceased to be found on the plantations. During Charles Calvert's governorship Maryland suffered the first of several spoliations of territory, by the grant to the Duke of York from his

brother, the king, of the territory now comprised within the State of Delaware. For the most part Maryland's relations with the Indians were peaceful, and her dealings with them just. Gradually the tribes faded away, the Nanticokes,—the last of the aborigines,—passing northward through the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania during the middle of the eighteenth century. Charles, Lord Baltimore, ruled his Palatinate in person, from 1679 to 1684, and then left the government in the hands of the Council. Though Baltimore had not been in James's favor, still he was a Roman Catholic like the king, and was suspected by the Protestant settlers. The foolish conduct of William Joseph, whom he sent over as governor in 1688, in demanding oaths of allegiance and in delaying to acknowledge William and Mary, precipitated a revolution. A number of Protestant freemen, under the military leadership of a drunken and brawling fellow, John Coode, who had formerly been a clergyman, overthrew the Proprietary government. The leaders, who seem to have used Coode as a stalking horse, were Henry Jowles, Kenelm Cheseldyne, Ninian Beall, and Nehemiah Blackistone. They soon held a Convention of the Freemen and asked the Crown to revoke the Charter and govern Maryland directly.

Although the Charter was not revoked by the Crown, nor was Baltimore deprived of his lands or revenues, yet the government was taken from him and Sir Lionel Copley, a royal governor, was sent to administer Maryland affairs. On Copley's death, Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of Virginia, claimed the chief authority in Maryland, but was soon succeeded by Francis Nicholson, during whose administration the capital was changed from St. Mary's to a town newly laid out and called Annapolis; and there King William's School, the first permanent educational institution in the Province, was established.

About the time of Nicholson's departure, Reverend Thomas Bray, the Bishop of London's commissary or representative, arrived in the Province, and his administration, though lasting only a few months, was signalized by the establishment of the first library system in America. The Province had been divided into parishes and the Anglican Church established. Shortly after the Crown took the government of Maryland, Bray placed a parochial library in every parish and a Provincial Lending Library of 1095 volumes in the capital. This same period of history was that of the establishment of the first printing press in the Province and the printing of the

earliest pamphlets in 1700. Bray was not the only one especially interested in Maryland's religious welfare. In Somerset and Worcester counties Reverend Francis Makemie was founding Presbyterian churches, while George Fox and other Quaker preachers had been laboring in the Province for a generation.

William Penn, who, in 1684, received a grant of a Province lying immediately to the north of Maryland, acted with some unscrupulousness, in his desire to gain territory to the south. He placed his capital, Philadelphia, just south of the fortieth parallel of latitude, where Maryland's boundary rightfully lay, and even tried to gain access to the Chesapeake. The struggle between the two Proprietaries was a long one, and in 1732, Baltimore was induced to agree to a surrender of the territory of the present State of Delaware and that part of Pennsylvania lying between the parallels of 40° and 39° 43′, the present northern boundary of Maryland. The line thus agreed on was surveyed with great accuracy by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, between 1762 and 1767, and attained fame later under their names, as the dividing line between free and slave States.

Charles, Lord Baltimore, died in 1715, and the government of the Province was restored to his son, Benedict Leonard Calvert, who had become a Protestant. He lived only a few months and was succeeded by his son, Charles, the Fifth Lord Baltimore, a minor. At the time of the restoration of the Province to the Proprietary, Captain John Hart, an obstinate, but conscientious and able soldier, was governor, and he continued in that post for a number of years. During his administration, the Jacobite troubles in England had their reflex influence in Maryland in leading the Assembly to pass laws disfranchising the Roman Catholics. The legal profession had become most influential and the Maryland bar had gained the high reputation which it has retained until the present day.

The town of Baltimore was laid out on the Patapsco in 1729. Its fine harbor and its admirable situation, near the head of the Chesapeake Bay and close to the western country, destined it to grow rapidly as settlements pressed westward. The establishment of a commercial town, (which has now grown until it contains half the population and much more than half the wealth of the State,) was a noteworthy event. About the same time began the immigration of the Germans, who have been so potent a factor in Maryland. They came directly to Baltimore, or through the valleys leading south-

westward from Pennsylvania, and settled on lands now included in Carroll, Frederick, and Washington counties. Among them were such men as Reverend Philip W. Otterbein, the founder of the United Brethren Church; John Thomas Schley, the first schoolmaster in Frederick; and Jonathan Hager, the founder of Hagerstown.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, after the gubernatorial terms of Thomas Bladen, Samuel Ogle, and Benjamin Tasker, Colonel Horatio Sharpe, was sent as governor, and continued from 1753 until displaced in 1769, to give a position to the Proprietary's brother-in-law, Captain Robert Eden. During the whole of Sharpe's administration, the Lord Proprietary was Frederick, the last and worst of the Lords Baltimore, who succeeded his father in 1748 and died without legitimate issue in 1771, leaving the Province to his illegitimate son, Henry Harford. Sharpe was an upright, soldierly gentleman, who tried to be true to the interests of both Province and Proprietary, but found his task most difficult with a grudging and quarrelsome Assembly, and an absentee landlord. The French and Indian war, the building of Fort Frederick and Fort Cumberland, and the ill-fated expedition under General Braddock, are the chief events associated with this period of Maryland's history.

In the latter part of Sharpe's governorship, the passage of the Stamp Act marked the beginning of the long struggle which led to America's independence. The Province rose as one man, the stamp distributer was forced to resign, and delegates from Maryland participated in the proceedings of the Stamp Act Congress at New York. Though the Stamp Act was soon repealed, the English Parliament stood firm in its claim of the right to tax the colonies, and—in the midst of the turmoil—Eden came to Maryland. A man of attractive personality, his influence and that of the conservative Maryland people prevented the radical party from gaining power. The Assembly had largely kept the administration of affairs in its own hands, by passing temporary laws whose expiration demanded the reassembling of the legislature and, especially, by limiting the duration of the fee bill, which fixed the legal fees with which most provincial officials were paid. Such a bill expired in 1770, but the two houses failed to agree upon a new one. Eden felt that some regulation of fees must be made, and issued a proclamation forbidding any officer from taking fees at any higher rate than that established by the old bill. This was, of course, an implied license to take them at

the old rate, which the officers proceeded to do. Great excitement followed, Eden's action was denounced, and a war of newspaper articles occurred, in which Charles Carroll of Carrollton, writing under the signature, First Citizen, is the best remembered disputant on the popular side, though William Paca, Thomas Johnson, and Samuel Chase were also conspicuous. The argument for the governor's course was most ably stated by Daniel Dulany, under the pen name of Antillon.

But these local conflicts lost importance, when the Continental matters came to hold men's interest. Sympathy with Massachusetts, and a desire to present a united front against the arbitrary measures of the ministry, led the Province to send delegates to the First Continental Congress in 1774. During Eden's absence from Maryland, the ship *Peggy Stewart* was burned at Annapolis in the autumn of that year, her owner being compelled to set fire to her, because she had brought in a cargo of tea. The same year is marked by the assembling of the first Convention of the Freemen, to be followed by others, in which the non-importation agreement was adopted; an executive committee, called the Council of State, appointed to sit while the Convention was not in session; Committees of Observation directed to be organized in each county; assent authorized to a Declaration of Independence; and, finally, a complete new constitution for the government of the State adopted to go into effect in 1777. Before this, however, Maryland riflemen under Captain Thomas Price and Captain Thomas Cresap were the first troops from the South to arrive as a part of the Continental army which besieged Boston. In the Continental Congress, on the nomination of Thomas Johnson, George Washington had been selected to command that army. The few independent companies of 1775 were superseded by the Flying Camp of 1776, and this by the famous Maryland Line—not a short term levy of militia, but a Continental force enlisted for three years, whose veteran service was worth that of many times their number of raw recruits.

Maryland had been slow to accede to Independence. On May 21, 1776, the Provincial Convention still favored a "reunion with Great Britain on constitutional principles" and a committee waited upon Eden to ask him to remain as governor and continue the "ostensible form of government," until either a "reëstablishment of the old government, or a total separation" occurred. Eden could not accept

this offer, with the condition that he "take no active hostile part, nor correspond" with the English, and the tide of events hurrying on forced him to leave Annapolis, on June 22. The Convention, a few days later, authorized its delegates in the Continental Congress to accede to a declaration of independence. It is interesting to consider that on Eden's return to England, because of his services during his governorship, he was created first baronet of Maryland, a title still held by his descendants. When she had cast in her lot with the other states, Maryland was behind no one in her devotion to the common cause. The troops from this State saved the army by stopping the British advance at the battle of Long Island, while Washington cried in agony at the loss of their lives: "Good God, what brave fellows must I this day lose." In all his campaigns, they were faithful under such men as Wm. Smallwood, Mordecai Gist, and Nathaniel Ramsay, until they were transferred to the Southern Department and placed under General Nathanael Greene. With him, they won even brighter laurels at Eutaw Springs, Camden, and Guilford Courthouse. Trained by de Kalb and led by Otho Holland Williams and John Eager Howard, the Maryland Line was the backbone of the army.

The course of the State was in general most commendable. It refused to enter the Confederation, until assured that the Western lands should be presented to the Union by the states which claimed them, to be used for the benefit of all; it entertained Congress at Baltimore in the winter of 1776, and, under the governorship of Thomas Johnson and Thomas Sim Lee, furnished supplies to the armies and guarded British prisoners at Frederick. In 1783, the Confederation Congress met at Annapolis and thither, just before Christmas, came Washington, to give up, in the old Senate chamber, his commission as commander of the army. To that Congress, Maryland gave one of its Presidents—John Hanson.

The Confederation proved too weak a bond to hold the states together. A meeting of Commissioners from Maryland and Virginia, was called at Alexandria and Mt. Vernon, in 1785, to discuss a regulation of traffic on the Potomac. This meeting led to a Convention of all the states at Annapolis in 1786 to discuss the grant to the Continental Government of a greater power over commerce and a uniform commercial regulation. The Convention prepared the way for a second one, held at Philadelphia in 1787, to make any

needed amendments to the Articles of Confederation. To this convention, Maryland sent Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, and James McHenry, who were Federalists, and Luther Martin, a brilliant lawyer, and John Francis Mercer, who were Anti-Federalists and advised against the adoption of the United States Constitution, the completed work of the Convention. The hand of the three Federalists may be seen in the adoption of the Presidential Electoral College, from a similar institution used in Maryland for the choice of the State Senate, and in certain of the commercial articles. The State adopted the Constitution without wavering. Little discussion was allowed at its convention, which refused to consider any amendments. This act of Maryland was thought to have had great effect in South Carolina and Virginia.

The last decade of the eighteenth century saw Baltimore incorporated as a city, in 1796. Her trade with the West Indies and South America had become extensive and that with China was commemorated in the name of a suburb, Canton. Baltimore clippers were found on every sea. To the city came many refugees from Santo Domingo and France; among the latter were the Sulpician Fathers, who founded, in 1795, St. Mary's Seminary, the first Roman Catholic theological training school in the United States and the second of any denomination. In national politics, Maryland men assumed important positions. James McHenry was Secretary of War from 1796 to 1800, and Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy from 1798 to 1801. Under the Jeffersonian Republicans, other Marylanders held important cabinet positions: Robert Smith was successively Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State; the eloquent William Pinkney—after he returned from serving as Minister to England—became Attorney-General; and the brilliant lawyer, William Wirt, became Attorney-General under Monroe and was later candidate for president of the United States on the Anti-Masonic ticket. In the navy, the Tripolitan war gave the Marylander, Stephen Decatur, an opportunity to distinguish himself. The names of General Samuel Smith of Baltimore, William Hindman, James Lloyd, John Henry, Edward Lloyd, and William Vans Murray, in addition to some already mentioned in other connections, show that the State did not lack strong and faithful representatives in the two houses of Congress during the early years of the Nation's existence.

During the second war with England (1812–1814) more privateers

sailed from the city of Baltimore than from any other American port. In the history of that conflict the names of Commodore Jesse D. Elliott and Major Nathan Towson are recorded as those of brave leaders. A mob in Baltimore disgraced the city in the very year of the opening of the war, by its attack on the Federal Republican newspaper. Later, Admiral Cockburn and the British fleet plundered the farms along the shores of the Bay and burned Havre de Grace. At Caulk's Field, Philip Reed repelled a British force, whose leader, Sir Peter Parker, was there killed. In the disgraceful rout of Bladensburg, which was followed by the British capture of Washington, Joshua Barney, a Maryland man, and his marines were the only Americans to conduct themselves creditably. In September, 1814, desirous of seizing that "nest of privateers," a British expedition attacked Baltimore. The land force disembarked at North Point and advanced toward the city under the leadership of General Ross, the victor at Bladensburg. The American militia under General Stricker opposed his advance and General Ross was killed in the conflict that ensued, but the militia retired to the outskirts of the city leaving the field of battle in the hands of the British. Before the enemy could approach the city, it was necessary to demolish Fort McHenry, commanded by Colonel Armistead, and silence its guns. A night bombardment was ineffectual in accomplishing this, and a flank attack by a force in whale boats against Fort Covington was also a failure. During the bombardment, Francis Scott Key, a Maryland lawyer, was detained on board one of the British vessels whither he had gone under a flag of truce, and there wrote the National anthem, the "Star Spangled Banner." The British failed to silence Fort McHenry, and withdrew and the city was saved.

From 1825 to 1855, may be called the era of internal improvement and constitutional reform in the State's history. The western part of the State was rapidly settling and men coveted the trade of the Mississippi Valley. The Potomac Navigation Company of 1785 was succeeded by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company in 1825. Three years later the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad received a charter, which it still enjoys, the oldest one used by any railroad in the world. In 1844, S. F. B. Morse strung the first telegraph line in the world from Baltimore to Washington. But the aid the State gave the canal, the railroad, and kindred projects of internal improvement nearly brought it to bankruptcy. From this disaster, the integrity

and high moral standard of Thomas G. Pratt, who was governor from 1844 to 1847, and the help of George Peabody, who had spent a number of his earlier years in Baltimore, saved the State.

In Constitutional reform, the great grievance was the inequality of representation, through which the smaller counties had more than an equitable share of members in the Legislature. The electoral college for the Senate in 1837 had just enough Van Buren electors to break the quorum and they refused to come into an organization unless their party were allowed representation in the upper house of assembly. Though they failed in their main contention, the agitation then aroused led to important Constitutional Amendments in 1838, whereby the Governor and Senate for the future should be elected by popular vote and one Senator should be chosen from each county and from Baltimore City. The reform agitation continued until the old Constitution had been so amended as to be scarcely intelligible and a new one was adopted in 1851. This slightly changed the basis of representation and made nearly all offices elective. It was a poorly-made instrument of government, but was accepted as better than a continuance of the old system.

In the middle period of the nineteenth century, Roger B. Taney served as Attorney-General and Chief Justice of the United States and adorned both positions by his probity and his remarkable judicial acumen. John Nelson served as attorney-general in 1843; Reverdy Johnson, who was later a minister to Great Britain, was Attorney-General in 1849; and, in 1852, John P. Kennedy, the author, became Secretary of the Navy, and, as such, sent forth Commodore Perry to force open to the world the ports of Japan. In the Mexican war, a small force of Maryland volunteers distinguished themselves; among their officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Watson and Major Ringgold

The Native American party, or Know Nothings, were very strong in Baltimore and, indeed, throughout the State; and just before the Civil War both the Governor, Thomas H. Hicks, and the Mayor of Baltimore, Thomas Swann, were of that party, and the State was the only one which voted for Fillmore in 1856. This vote for Fillmore, was cast, however, largely because he was the candidate of the remnant of the Whig party and because that party had been very strong in Maryland. Mayor Swann's administration is noteworthy for the charter granted to the first street railway and the purchase of

Druid Hill Park. The two events had a close connection. The railway company asked for a franchise empowering it to collect a four-cent fare, and Swann refused to sign an ordinance for this franchise, but agreed to one by which the railway was permitted to charge five cents, paying the extra cent to the city for the purchase and maintenance of parks.

In 1861, the storm of Civil War broke on the country and, on April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, the 6th Massachusetts regiment tried to pass through Baltimore on its way to Washington in response to a call for troops issued by President Lincoln. A mob attacked the soldiers and, though the Mayor of the City, George William Brown, marched at the head of the troops, shots were fired and a number of soldiers and citizens were killed or wounded. Governor Hicks promptly called the legislature to meet in extra session at Frederick, and it was a question for some weeks whether Maryland would pass an ordinance of secession or remain a member of the Federal Union. The latter course was finally pursued though many Maryland men went South and fought in the Confederate army. The tune known as the State's anthem was taken from a German students' song and fitted to words written to express the sympathy of Marylanders with the Confederacy.

In May, 1861, General B. F. Butler occupied Federal Hill and commanded Baltimore, and thereafter the only aid furnished the South from Maryland was that given by stealth. The Federal soldiery did not always regard the decisions of the civil officers: a notable instance of this occurred when the commandant of Fort McHenry refused to give up John Merryman on a writ of habeas corpus from Chief Justice Taney. In 1862, Augustus W. Bradford was inaugurated as governor and, in the autumn of that year occurred the first invasion of the State from the South by the Army of Northern Virginia under General Robert E. Lee, when Western Maryland, the most Union-loving part of the State, was entered. Disappointed at not receiving greater support, the Confederate Army fought the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg with the Army of the Potomac under General George B. McClellan, and then retired into Virginia.

Maryland witnessed no other important military movements on her soil, until Lee crossed the State in June, 1863, on his way to invade Pennsylvania. In 1864, Early entered Maryland and defeated the Federal forces under General Lew Wallace at the battle of the

Monocacy. But tarrying to demand an indemnity from Frederick for permitting the town to escape conflagration, he neglected an opportunity to take Washington, which was unprepared for his approach. During this invasion of the State, Colonel Harry Gilmor, himself a Marylander, made a dashing raid to the very outskirts of Baltimore City and burned the Baltimore County Courthouse at Towson. At the time a Constitutional Convention was sitting at Annapolis and the stern realities of war so embittered the minds of the Union majority of the Convention that they placed in the Constitution an iron-clad oath of suffrage, which no sympathizer with the South could take. The Constitution prepared by this Convention had two great outstanding merits: It increased the representation of Baltimore in the Legislature threefold and it provided for the establishment of a State system of public instruction. The Constitution also provided for the emancipation of slaves whose status had not been touched in Maryland by Lincoln's proclamation, inasmuch as the State had remained in the Union. The Constitution of 1864 was declared adopted by the aid of the soldiers' vote. Shortly after came the close of the war and Lincoln's assassination at the hands of Booth, a native of Harford County and a member of a distinguished family of actors.

Thomas Swann and Doctor C. C. Cox were elected governor and lieutenant-governor under the new Constitution on the Union ticket, for there was no Republican party, properly so-called, in Maryland during the war. At the close of the conflict, Swann and the conservative members of the Union party became Democrats, insisted on the registration of voters who had been non-Union men, and took an important part in the political struggle which resulted in turning over the State to Democratic control, adopting the present Constitution—that of 1867—and electing Oden Bowie as governor. In National politics during this period, we find Philip Francis Thomas as Buchanan's secretary of the treasury, Montgomery Blair as Lincoln's postmaster-general, and John A. J. Creswell as the postmaster-general under Grant, while Henry Winter Davis, a most eloquent orator, stood among the strongest unconditional Union men in Congress.

After the war, Baltimore's commercial trade, which had suffered because intercourse with the South had been cut off, began to return to her. Disastrous floods in the Patapsco Valley in 1868 and the

great railroad riots of 1877 were slight checks in the onward career. In 1880, the city celebrated her sesquicentennial. Though the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution gave the ballot to the negro, the Democratic supremacy in the State was not shaken until 1875, when the Republicans joined with a number of independents, headed by J. Morrison Harris and Severn T. Wallis, leaders of the Baltimore bar, on a platform demanding reform in the administration of the State's affairs. Gross frauds were perpetrated at the election. On the face of the returns, John Lee Carroll, the Democratic candidate, was declared elected and inaugurated as governor. The movement for reform, however, was only delayed in its progress. Wm. T. Hamilton, chosen governor in 1880, was an earnest friend of good government and considerable advance was made under his administration. His successor as governor was the Robert M. McLane, a most courtly gentleman, who was appointed United States Minister to France during his term.

The period extending from the Civil War to 1890 was remarkable not only for the organization of a State educational system, but also for the establishment of a number of important institutions for higher and special education. The McDonogh School for boys had been founded in 1859 by the will of a wealthy Louisianian, who was a native of Maryland; the Jesuits had opened Loyola College in 1852; and the Baltimore Dental College, founded in 1839, claims to be the oldest insititution of its kind in the world. But in general, we may say that the middle of the nineteenth century was not a period of great educational interest.

The last third of the century, however, was very different in this respect. The Methodist Protestants opened Western Maryland College at Westminster in 1867. Next the foundations of Johns Hopkins came into being. The University, which bears his name, opened its philosophical department in 1876, under the far-seeing leadership of Daniel C. Gilman; and its Medical Department, which has the facilities of the great Johns Hopkins hospital at its command, was opened in 1893. When adversity came upon the University, the people of the city met the emergency by raising emergency and endowment funds for its support. John W. McCoy made the institution his residuary legatee and William Wyman joined with others to provide a fitting site at Homewood in the city's suburbs. The City of Baltimore received a most generous gift for a public library from

Enoch Pratt in 1882, and the Methodist Episcopal Church opened its Woman's College of Baltimore in 1886. These foundations, with the numerous institutions which have sprung up in Baltimore for education in law, medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, have made that city a great student center, while the art galleries of Wm. T. Walters have given it fame among lovers of paintings and ceramics. In 1894, Jacob Tome established, at Port Deposit, the institute which bears his name, as a marvelously well-endowed primary and secondary school.

During the governorship of Elihu E. Jackson, an Australian ballot law was passed in 1890, which was amended from time to time until, in 1896, the State secured a thoroughly good election law, by adopting one the Baltimore Reform League had drafted. In Governor Jackson's administration, the state treasurer proved to be a defaulter and the hardship felt because of the loss that fell upon his bondsmen led to the organization of several large bonding companies in Baltimore and made that city one of the chief centers of the bonding business in the United States.

For the first time in its history the Republican party of Maryland, in 1894, elected the Congressional ticket; and, in 1895, Lloyd Lowndes, the Republican candidate, was chosen governor. At the close of his term of office, dissensions in the Republican party were among the causes of his defeat as a candidate for reëlection, resulting in the choice of John Walter Smith, a Democrat. In Governor Smith's term of office, an extra session was called in 1901 to amend the election law and to provide for a State Census, as certain fraudulent returns, which were afterward corrected, had been made in the Federal Census. The new election law was designed to suppress the vote of men who could not read, but was so ambiguous in its terminology and technical in its provisions that its operation has proven extremely unsatisfactory. In 1903, the present Governor, Edwin Warfield, a Democrat, was elected. On national issues, the State proved its conservatism by supporting the Republican party on the currency question in 1896 and 1900. In 1904, the electoral vote was divided.

On February 7 and 8, 1904, the City of Baltimore was devastated by a terrible conflagration, which destroyed a large part of the mercantile district. The city recovered with amazing rapidity from this loss, and advantage was taken of the opportunity furnished by the fire to widen several of the streets in the business section and to buy

and remodel the docks. A new sewage system is now being contructed and important additions are being made to the City's beautiful parks.

Among Maryland's representatives in the United States Senate, since 1870, have been William Pinkney Whyte, who has worthily filled nearly every office in the gift of the people; Arthur P. Gorman, who was a leader of the National Democratic party for twenty-five years, Louis E. McComas and Isidor Rayner. James A. Gary served as postmaster-general under McKinley's administration; and Charles J. Bonaparte, formerly secretary of the navy, is now attorney-general. In the Spanish war, although Maryland volunteers were granted no opportunity to distinguish themselves in active service, yet two men of Frederick birth gained high renown: Admiral W. Scott Schley and General Elwell S. Otis.

So much for the history of Maryland in the past. The future is secure, if the citizens are true to themselves and their best traditions. The chief city of the State has roused herself nobly after a great calamity. The counties are nearly everywhere progressive and prosperous. More attention is paid to education year by year, and higher standards of life are placed before the people. Let but the growth in moral character of Maryland men keep pace with their material advancement and there can be no failure for Maryland.

Yours Truly
Sam Mayfield

EDWIN WARFIELD

WARFIELD, EDWIN, Governor of Maryland, was born on Oakdale farm, in Howard county, on May 7, 1848, the son of Albert G. and Margaret Gassaway (Watkins) Warfield. His father was a courteous, refined gentleman of the old school, fond of music and poetry, possessing cultured tastes. He was a farmer or planter, who served for a term of four years as president of the county school board. His mother's influence was strong upon her son, both morally and intellectually. He writes of her: "She was a woman of superior mind and wonderful strength of character."

The Warfield family is descended from Richard Warfield, who came from England, settled in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, in 1660, and was vestryman of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church in that town in 1692. Mrs. Warfield's father, Col. Gassaway Watkins, was a distinguished officer in the Maryland Line service throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War and also doing military duty in his elder years during the War of 1812. Col. Watkins, at the time of his death in 1840, was president of the Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati and the last surviving officer of the Maryland Line.

Edwin Warfield spent his youth on the paternal farm, which he now owns and on which he has his summer home. He was fond of reading poetry and history, and especially delighted in the poems of Burns, Goldsmith, Moore, Tennyson, Pope and Byron. American history, and especially the biographies of great Americans, interested him. He attended St. Timothy's School at Catonsville for one term, but laid the foundations of his education chiefly in the public schools, especially helped by a highly educated and learned teacher, who was a graduate of Harvard and Yale.

After his father's slaves were freed, he worked on the farm and did all kinds of labor. This training, he feels, was beneficial in developing robust physique and alertness of mind. He also had a training in a country store as clerk, for a year and a half from the time he was fourteen years of age. During that time he would come, about every two weeks, to Baltimore with the market wagon of the merchant

by whom he was employed, and purchase goods for his employer. In 1868 he began active life as a teacher of a public school in Howard county and continued in such teaching for six years. Of this period in his life he writes: "As I began teaching with but limited qualifications, I was compelled to study to keep ahead of my advanced scholars. Thus I became interested in lines of reading that were helpful to me as a teacher."

In 1874, Mr. Warfield was appointed Register of Wills for Howard county and served as such for a year and a half, after which he was elected on the Democratic ticket, to the same position, for a full term of six years. He declined a renomination, as he had completed the study of law and wished to enter upon the practice of that profession. Mr. Warfield bought the "Ellicott City Times" in 1882, and edited this paper in connection with the practice of law, until 1886. In the latter year he originated the movement which led to the establishment of the Patapsco National Bank of Ellicott City, in which institution he was a director until 1890.

He inherited an ambition "to serve the people." "This tendency," he writes, "was encouraged by my parents and the surrounding family influence. Home environment had much to do with shaping my inclinations and bringing success in life. Contact with men in active public and professional life, especially kinsmen, had much to do with my development." In 1881, Mr. Warfield was elected to the State Senate to succeed Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, who had been elected United States Senator from Maryland. He filled the unexpired term and was reëlected in 1883. During his first two sessions he was a member of the most important committees, and in 1886, he served with general acceptability as President of the Senate.

On April 5, 1886, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Warfield Surveyor of the Port of Baltimore. On November 24 of that year, he married Emma Nicodemus of that city, by whom he has had four children, all of whom are living. His mother was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he was reared, but, of recent years he has attended the Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. In 1887, while Surveyor of the Port, which position he held until May 1, 1890, Mr. Warfield bought the "Maryland Law Record," a legal paper published in Baltimore, and in 1888 he made it a daily paper under the name of the

"Daily Record," under which name it is still successfully carried on. Up to the close of his Surveyorship Mr. Warfield had been very active as a member of the Democratic party. In 1878, he became a member of the State Central Committee, and in 1885, he was chairman of the State Executive Committee. After leaving the Surveyorship, he devoted himself exclusively to the newly organized Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. Mr. Warfield had conceived the idea of forming this company and laid the foundation of its organization. The defalcation of public officials throughout the country, and especially in Maryland, had awakened the attention of business men, and methods were being considered for the better protection of the public and the relief of individuals from the hazard of personal suretyship. At that time there were but two companies doing a purely surety business in the United States, and neither of these companies bonded public officials. Mr. Warfield's long experience in public office made him familiar with the need of a company which would enter this field; so in January, 1890, he prepared a charter and took active steps for the formation of the company, associating with him some of the leading business men of Baltimore. The charter prepared by Mr. Warfield was approved by them and through his earnest efforts and perseverance, was passed by the legislature and signed by the governor on April 3, 1890. At the beginning of the company's active existence, Mr. Warfield assumed the position of second vice-president and general manager. On April 26, 1892, he became first vice-president and on January 11, 1893, president, a position which he still holds. The company limited its field to Maryland at first, but soon extended its bonding of public officials to those empoyed by the Federal government, as well as to those of the other states. Mr. Warfield's exertions were very successful in removing misconceptions as to the company's nature and security. In 1901 a branch of the Company was organized by him in London, England.

In 1896, Mr. Warfield was chosen as a delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention. As he participated in that convention, he felt that he was bound to support the party's nominee, and did so, though in the convention he had allied himself with the gold standard wing of the party. In 1899, he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor and though unsuccessful at that time, he received the nomination in 1903 and was elected in November of that year, receiving a plurality of some twelve thousand

votes. He was inaugurated for a four years' term in January, 1904, and then took up his official residence at Annapolis. As governor, his most conspicuous act has been his courageous refusal to sign an amendment to the State Constitution, limiting the right of suffrage, the provisions of which amendment he believed to be wrong, and therefore not to be approved by him, though it was supported by the members of his party in the General Assembly.

From 1892, until his election as governor, he was one of the directors of the Maryland Penitentiary. He is a prominent member of the Maryland Historical Society and of the Maryland Club. Among the directorships which Governor Warfield holds may be mentioned, those of the Central Savings Bank, the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, and the Maryland Dredging Company, of Baltimore. He has taken great interest in patriotic societies, especially in the Sons of the American Revolution, having been president of the Maryland State Society and president-general of the National Society in 1902 and 1903. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Odd Fellows His favorite relaxations from business are found in farming and horseback riding.

Governor Warfield is a man of fine presence, courteous and polished in manners, and with gift of eloquence. He is easily approached by those who have business to transact with him and is accurate and careful in small things as well as in great. "If I did not succeed in my first efforts I tried again. 'Try, try again' is a good motto" he says, and he adds "True success is to be gained by grit, reverence for religion and the Sabbath day, love of country, clean, decent politics, fidelity to duty, home life, simple ideas and tastes and respect for parents."

PETER AINSLIE

AINSLIE, PETER, clergyman, was born at Dunnsville, Essex county, Virginia, June 3, 1867. He is the son of Peter and Rebecca Etta (Sizer) Ainslie. His father, a man of great earnestness and deep convictions, was a minister, and served a church in Little Rock, Arkansas, for a considerable period. Subsequently he removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he spent fifty years as editor of the "Christian Examiner." Mr. Ainslie's grandfather, Reverend Peter Ainslie, came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1815, lived for a while in Baltimore, and later removed to Virginia. The Ainslie Clan is well-known in Scotland, and their coat of arms is still preserved in Melrose Abbey. The Sizer family came from England before the Revolutionary war, and some of them served in the Continental army.

When a boy, Mr. Ainslie lived in the country, and part of the time in a village, where he greatly enjoyed reading, the companionship of flowers, and other surroundings not to be found in large cities. When twelve years of age he was taken ill of typhoid fever, and afterward was very delicate for many years. He says, "from a little boy I was trained to think of fitting myself for the ministry, and I preached to the chickens and the pigs and the trees. While learning to read and write, I worked a little on a farm and for six months sold books, but most of the time was in school." The books which he has found most helpful to him are, "histories and spiritual literature." "I read little or no fiction," he says, "but all kinds of histories. By ten years of age I had read and re-read all of J. T. Headley's works. Later I read Tennyson, Shakespeare, and the other great English poets, and ancient and modern histories before I entered college." His early education was obtained not without difficulty, on account of ill health. He studied at a public school at Dunnsville, and then, in 1886, entered Kentucky university, leaving there at the end of three sessions, owing to poor health. He had finished much of the work of the senior year, but for months was almost an invalid and was under a physician's treatment. He was unable to return to the university

to obtain a degree, and, in 1889, began active work as a supply of the First Christian Church, at Newport News, Virginia. He chose the ministry as a profession, owing to his parents' wishes and his own personal preference. "I never knew the time," he says, "that I did not want to be a minister, and I became a Christian when I was only ten years old." In speaking of the most powerful influences in his life, he asserts that the one which was strongest, first, last and all the time, was that of his home. He says, "My Christian parents made a beautiful home," and the general influences emanating from them were potent factors in forming his character. For eighteen months he served the church in Newport News, and in 1891 he accepted a call to the Christian Church on Calhoun street, Baltimore, where he remained for thirteen years. In 1905 he was called to the charge of the Christian temple on Fulton Avenue, Baltimore. In connection with the work of the Temple is the Temple Seminary (which was opened some years ago), with a three years' course in the study of the Scriptures. Students attend the classes, or take the course by correspondence, on the completion of which they are granted a diploma. This is followed by a four years' course of reading, when an additional seal is affixed to the diploma. Mr. Ainslie was, from 1894 to 1900, editor of the "Christian Tribune," a sixteen page weekly, published in Baltimore. It consolidated with "The Christian Century," and he is now on the staff of that paper. In 1899, he established the Christian Tribune Home for working girls, on Fayette street, Baltimore, and is now president of that institution, which is entirely undenominational in its work, and provides a home for poor, worthy, country girls.

From his pen have come the following books: "Plain Talks to Young Men," 1897; "The Signs of His Coming," 1900; "Religion in Daily Doings," 1903. He is now engaged upon a three-volume work on the Scriptures: Volume I, "Studies in the Old Testament;" Volume II, "Studies in the Gospels and the Acts;" Volume III, "Studies in the Epistles and the Apocrypha." Of these the first volume has been printed, the second is to appear this fall (1907), and the third in the spring of 1908.

For three years he has been chaplain of the St. Andrew's Society of Baltimore—an organization of Scotchmen of all creeds. He is also a director in the American Missionary Society and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society. In politics he is an Independent, but usually votes with the Prohibition party. He says that he was a Democrat

first, then an Independent, and in 1900 he voted the Democratic ticket again on account of the Imperialistic issue. He expresses the following thought for the American youth: "Have convictions, live for a purpose, be a helper in the world, always be cheerful, see the best in men and movements, never fear for the impossible, but undertake hard things, and accomplish the end desired, whether it costs sacrifice or not to accomplish it."

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RICHARD HENRY ALVEY

ALVEY, RICHARD HENRY, jurist, was born in St. Mary's county, Maryland, March 26, 1826, son of George N. and Harriet (Weeklin) Alvey, and descendant of John Alvey, a Revolutionary patriot who bravely fought in the Maryland line. He studied in the schools of St. Mary's, making good use of his opportunities and being accounted a good scholar; so that when but eighteen years of age he was appointed clerk of Charles county court, continuing to serve from 1844 to 1850.

Meanwhile, he had studied law, and been admitted to practice at the Hagerstown bar. He had also come to an active part in politics, both local and national; was presidential elector on the Pierce and King ticket in 1852, and member of the Maryland constitutional convention in 1867.

The law continued to be his profession, however, and in course of time he was honored with important judicial appointments. He was elected member of the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland in November, 1867, and reëlected in 1882. He became by appointment the chief justice of that court, which position he held from 1883 to 1893, when he was promoted by appointment to be chief justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, holding the same until his resignation on account of failing health, near the close of 1904, and always meeting the demands of his important office with an ability and impartiality that commanded universal respect and confidence.

In January, 1896, he was also called by President Cleveland to act as a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. In 1902 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton university; and in 1904 St. John's university, Maryland, gave him the same honorary degree.

During the period of his service as chief justice of the district Court of Appeals he likewise discharged the duties of Chancellor of the institution in Washington chartered as "The National University," though consisting for the time being of law, medical, and

Yours truly

A. H. Allen

dental schools only, and he gave lectures therein upon some branches of the law.

He was married in 1856 to Mary Wharton, who died in 1860, and afterward to Julia Hays, daughter of Joseph C. Hays, of Washington county, Maryland.

On September 14, 1906, Judge Alvey died at his home in Hagerstown, Maryland.

JOHN WILLIAMS AVIRETT

AVIRETT, JOHN WILLIAMS, editor, was born at Goldsborough, Wayne county, North Carolina, July 23, 1863, and has lived in Cumberland, Md., since March 12, 1884. He is the son of James Battle and Mary L. D. (Williams) Avirett, daughter of the late Philip Williams, of Winchester, Virginia, the foremost lawyer of the Valley. His father, a man devoted to the South, is a minister in the Episcopal church, and was chaplain under Stonewall Jackson and General Turner Ashby in the Confederate army, burying Generals Ashby, Richard and Turner and being with Jackson in his last moments. Mr. Avirett traces his ancestry to John Alfred Avirett on his father's side, a Huguenot from Provence, France, who settled on New River, Onslow county, North Carolina. His grandfather Avirett gave all he possessed to the Confederacy, and was one of the most trusted of President Davis' advisers. He died in 1870, in Winchester, Virginia. On his mother's side were Pierre Williams, who sat as judge in the Court of the Queen's Bench, in England; John Dunbar, M.D., of Dumbarton, Scotland, who, coming to America, settled in Baltimore; and his grandfather, Philip Williams, who lived in Winchester, Virginia, was a distinguished lawyer and prominent member of the Episcopal church.

In his boyhood, Mr. Avirett lived in the country, where he took keen interest in horses, guns, and dogs. He did some work on a farm, hauling his products to the Washington market, and in the meanwhile prepared for the navy, working in the Washington yards and the preparatory school at Annapolis, but, on account of imperfect eyesight, was disqualified from pursuing that course of life. The influence of his mother's character for good upon his life was strong. In reading he made a special study of mechanics, and also enjoyed the works of Cooper, Macaulay and Scott. His education was acquired in the Shenandoah Valley academy, at Winchester Virginia, at the Emerson institute, where he was a schoolmate of the Blaines, Blairs and Lees, in Washington, District of Columbia, and finally at Annapolis, but he gave up his college life for the navy.

Sincerely yours,

He began active life as engineer for Crosby S. Noyes, editor of the Washington "Evening Star," on his farm in Montgomery county. In 1884 Mr. Avirett went to Cumberland as a shipping clerk for the R. D. Johnson Milling Company, which position he held until promoted to the offices of secretary and treasurer of the same company, which he held for many years, resigning to become manager of the Millville Milling Company, of Jefferson county, West Virginia, owned by the late Governor Lowndes. These mills he modernized and made successful. He served on the governor's staff, with the rank of colonel, for many years during the terms of Lloyd, Jackson and Brown.

Mr. Avirett is editor of the "Evening Times," the "Alleganian," and other papers, which he has owned since 1884. From 1900 to the present time he has been State Game Warden of Maryland, having been reappointed by Governor Warfield for four years, from 1904. He says that, "devoted to mechanics I sought the navy. Failing in that, I responded to a natural desire for influential work, adopted journalism as a profession, and for twenty years have followed it." For sixteen years he has been connected with the National Guard. He was the first newspaper man to reach Johnstown at the time of the Flood, and was involved in the Homestead troubles with Hugh O'Donnel. During the Coxey army episode he shadowed Brown and Coxey from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, to Washington, reporting their movements to the marshal of the District.

Mr. Avirett has endeavored to increase the fish and game supply of the state by coöperating with the United States Fish Commissioner and the Game Protective Associations, and he has established a Maryland Department of Game and Fish Protection, with offices at Cumberland and Baltimore, and an assistant warden, besides having numerous deputies throughout the state. In this work Governors Smith and Warfield have been deeply interested. In accepting his resignation, in April, 1905, which was tendered owing to ill-health, Governor Warfield said; "I regret that your health is such as to prevent you continuing your public duties, and I wish, in accepting your resignation, to assure you of my personal regard and high esteem for you.

"You have placed your branch of the State Government upon a very high plane of efficiency, and the work you have initiated will lead, I am sure to good results."

He is a member of the Elks; the Eagles; the Royal Arcanum; the Heptasophs; the Mystic Chain; and a number of life and accident insurance companies. In politics he is a Democrat and he was a faithful lieutenant of Senator Gorman. In religious faith he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He is greatly interested in the Western Maryland Hospital, which he has done much to establish and maintain. His wife has been vice-president of the hospital for fifteen years. For exercise he turns to hunting, riding, and salt water sports, or work. On October 29, 1890, he was married to Sarah Donnell Roemer, of Wheeling, West Virginia, a gifted musician. They have had three children, two of whom are living, a son and a daughter. Mr. Avirett's advice to young men is: "Take care of your health, and do things promptly. Get in touch with the people, and do all you can to help them. Be true to your friends, grateful for favors, always mindful of the day of small things, and remember that upon concent ation depends success."

Yours very Truly

B. N. Baker

BERNARD NADAL BAKER

WHEN the American people were shocked and dismayed by the exposure, in 1906, of extravagant and dishonest mismanagement in many of the largest insurance companies, leading business and professional men of the country realized that there was urgent need of doing something immediately to reassure the masses. In consequence there were organized several committees of disinterested men, who were holders of large insurance policies, and who undertook to look out for the rights of the small policy-holders and to represent them without expense in a matter that was of deep concern to all. As a means of bringing home to these small investors the reliability of such protective organizations, there were mentioned for membership on the several committees men, whose very names, it was thought, would put at rest the public mind.

Among the proposed committeemen, one who was first and, perhaps, oftenest mentioned for a chairmanship was Mr. Baker of Baltimore. Those who have come to know Mr. Baker look upon him as somewhat removed from the typical financier. He has always stood so firmly for the people—the common people, rather than the elect few—that the population as a whole accepts him as its special guardian against the evil designs of unscrupulous financiers and soulless corporations. This particular phase of Mr. Baker's attitude toward the masses has been revealed in every public transaction in which he and the people have had a common interest.

Bernard Nadal Baker was born in Baltimore, May 11, 1854, the fourth son of Charles Joseph and Elizabeth (Bosserman) Baker. His great-grandfather, William Baker, who married Ann Burniston, came to Baltimore about the middle of the eighteenth century, and soon gained prominence as a merchant of wealth and influence. He was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1746, and after the death of his parents in an Indian massacre was adopted by a lady named Baker, who gave him her name. This family moved to Philadelphia to avoid hostile Indians, and from the Quaker City, Mr. Baker came to

Maryland. The son of William Baker, William Baker, Jr., established, more than one hundred and twenty-five years ago, the manufacture of glass in Baltimore. This was one of the first glass manufactories in the United States, and for it many of the mechanics had to be imported.

This industry prospered, and was the means of bringing a large fortune to Charles J. Baker, the son, who was a man of strong determination. He was associated with the municipal government during the troublous times of the Know Nothing agitation, and as president of the Second Branch of the City Council in 1860, and later as one of the Finance Commissioners of Baltimore city, he assisted materially in the administration of the city affairs. He was also engaged in banking and journalism, and was president of the Canton Company of Baltimore. Although possessed of considerable fortune, Mr. Baker was a strict disciplinarian, and taught his sons to be self-reliant. Hence Bernard N. Baker started upon his business life with no financial assistance from his father. His ancestors had enjoyed ample means, and were of a sturdy stock, who believed in plain living and high thinking. He spent his youth in the country, a lover of sports and of active outdoor life. His education was begun in St. Timothy's school, near Baltimore. He spent several years in the study of chemistry and mineralogy under Professor Genth, in Philadelphia, after which in 1872 and 1873 he was a special student at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale college.

Returning to Baltimore Mr. Baker was for a time secretary and manager of the Chemical Company of Canton. Later, he established the Baker, Whitely Coal Company, and the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company, both of Baltimore. He began his business with a few lighters, and expanded it gradually into a steamship company, owning or running seventeen Atlantic steamships. In the days prior to the Civil War Baltimore had had a great name for its shipping; the Baltimore clippers being the fastest sailing ships that left any port of the United States, or indeed of the world. Mr. Baker conceived the idea of establishing an American steamship company, which should again give Baltimore and the United States a portion of its lost prestige and should build up the foreign mercantile shipping of the United States. This company, which was known as the Atlantic Transport Company, had great success, due in a large measure to Mr. Baker's indefatigable energy, tact and ability. It was merged

in the International Mercantile Marine Company a few years since. During his presidency of the Atlantic Transport Company, he loaned a ship to transport grain to the starving Russians. He also made two munificent gifts, viz., the hospital ship *Missouri* to the United States Government during the Spanish War, and the ship *Maine* to the British Government during the Boer War. These vessels were maintained largely at his private expense, and were the only hospital ships ever fitted out. He was elected in January, 1905, president of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company

Mr. Baker has taken no active interest in politics. His sympathies have always been exceedingly broad, and his power of adaptability very great, so that whether the society be fashionable or plain, old or young, he is always able to adapt himself to his surroundings and give pleasure to those with whom he comes in contact. Biographies of noted men have been of great interest to him, and contact with the many successful men he has met has exerted a strong influence upon his life. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, of the Delta Psi Fraternity, the City Club of London, the Union Club of New York and the Maryland and University Clubs of Baltimore. He is also a member of the Art Commission of Baltimore city, and is a Trustee of Johns Hopkins university.

In December, 1877, Mr. Baker married Elizabeth Elton Livezey. They have two daughters. His home is in Baltimore county, near Catonsville. He is affiliated with the Protestant Episcopal church; is fond of country life; and his favorite recreations are hunting and fishing. He is a strong and determined man, of large heart and of indefatigable energy. Working on new lines, and often using new methods, he has been able to obtain noteworthy results.

CHARLES WINTERFIELD BALDWIN

CHARLES WINTERFIELD BALDWIN was born March 23, 1840, at Severn Cross Roads, Anne Arundel county. He was the seventh son and the tenth child of Judge William Henry and Jane Maria (Woodward) Baldwin. The homeplace "Bunker Hill," afforded the children the comforts of a simple country home, the boys sharing in the work of the farm and the girls assisting at the household duties; for though there were negro servants to perform the heavy work of both farm and house, the father belived in giving to his children the inestimable advantage of learning to do without luxuries, of respecting honest labor, whether of the hand or of the head, and of forming habits of industry and frugality. Among the tasks which fell to the lot of Charles Winterfield Baldwin in his early youth was a weekly ride on horseback to the old grist mill on Severn Run. The trip to the mill was made astride a bag of corn as a saddle; the homeward trip was taken after the corn had been converted into meal. Once the lad, while performing this duty, had an experience that he never forgot. On his journey to the mill, the string which bound together the mouth of the bag upon which he was perched became unfastened and before the boy had fully realized what was happening half the corn which was to have supplied the family during the approaching week was scattered in the deep ruts of a rough country road.

Charles Baldwin's amusements were those of the average country boy; riding, swimming, fishing, hunting, and playing games. Intellectual stimulus was not lacking; the father—broadened by his early experience as midshipman in the navy and by his contact with thinkers, both through personal intercourse and through books—and the mother—a constant reader of the Bible,—developed in their son a taste for reading books that would improve him both mentally and spirtually.

Next to the influence of the boy's parents was that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Near the boyhood home of Mr. Baldwin was one of the "preaching stands" of Francis Asbury, first bishop of

American Methodism, who annually journeyed from Vermont to Georgia and westward to the frontiers in Kentucky, preaching to tens of thousands. In those days, as old store accounts, still in existence in the neighborhood, show, many families spent for whiskey, gin, and rum as much as for the necessaries of life. The Methodists fought against this condition, and it was doubtless this condition and the fight against it which enlisted the Baldwin family on the side of prohibition.

The elementary education of Mr. Baldwin was obtained at the district school which had been organized near his home, largely through his father's influence. He prepared for college at Anne Arundel Academy, a school incorporated in 1856 by Judge Baldwin and his neighbors. The school first met in a two room log-cabin, but had as its teacher an excellent educator, the late P. M. Leakin. In latter years this institution has been placed in a position of independence through the generous endowment of several of Judge Baldwin's sons. Charles Baldwin's elder brothers, who at that time were prosperous business men in Baltimore, sent him to Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1861 with the degree of A.B. He studied law in 1861 and 1862 with the firm of Brown and Brune. Subsequently he entered Yale Theological School and in 1865 he spent a few months at Union Theological Seminary. He received the degree of A. M. from Yale in 1864; and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., in 1898.

He had been converted in early boyhood at a revival at Sulphur Spring meeting house, and immediately thereafter he united with the church at Severn Cross Roads. He then determined to enter the ministry, and his courses at the theological schools of Yale University and of Union Seminary were pursued to prepare him for his chosen career. He entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in March, 1866, and his life since then has been spent in preaching the gospel under the itinerant system of his denomination. He has served the following charges: Severn circuit (1866–68); Ryland Church, Washington, D. C. (1868–70); Hereford circuit, Baltimore county (1872–73); East Baltimore station (1873–74); Cross Street Church (1874–76); Patapsco circuit, Maryland (1876–79); Huntingdon Avenue Church (1879–82); Centre Street Church, Cumberland, (1882–85); Union Church, Washington, D. C. (1885–87); Ryland Church, Washington, D. C. (1887–90);

Wesley Church, Washington, D. C. (1890–91); as secretary of the American University, Washington, D. C. (1891–94); Wesley Church, Washington, D. C. (1894–97); as presiding elder of West Baltimore District (1897–1903); and as superintendent of the Baltimore City Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1903.

In 1868 Dr. Baldwin was married to Miss Annie C. Hopkins, daughter of Lambert N. and Mary J. Hopkins of Baltimore. Mrs. Baldwin died in 1872. He was again married to Miss Annie M. Thomas, of Baltimore, daughter of Samuel and Maria Thomas, in 1876. He has one daughter, Miss Maria Baldwin, who is a graduate of Wellesley College.

Dr. Baldwin's work in the ministry has not prevented him from taking part in other efforts for the promotion of education and good citizenship. He became one of the incorporators of the Woman's College of Baltimore in 1885, and has been a trustee of the institution since that date. He is secretary to the board of trustees of the American University, Washington, D. C., which office he has held since 1890, and he has since 1899 been a trustee of the university. He has been president of the board of trustees of the Anne Arundel Academy since 1900. He has been a director of the Mountain Lake Park Association since 1882, and for nineteen years president of the organization.

In 1901 Dr. Baldwin was a delegate to the third Ecumenical Methodist Conference which met in City Road Chapel, London, England. In 1907 the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Baltimore united in an invitation to their General Conference, the governing body of that denomination composed of nearly eight hundred delegates from the United States and Foreign Missions, to hold in Baltimore its twenty-fifth Delegated Quadrennial Session in May, 1908. Dr. Baldwin was appointed chairman of the committee to convey the invitation which was accepted. Later he was chosen chairman of the committee of thirty-five ministers and laymen to arrange for the entertainment of the General Conference.

In politics Dr. Baldwin is a Prohibitionist. He voted the Republican ticket prior to 1884; but believing the traffic in alcoholic liquors to be the most important question before the citizens of the country, he has transferred his allegiance to the party which is pledged to abolish this evil.

Very Truly Yours
Sammfield Balcom

SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN

BALTIMORE'S supremacy as the market of the South was not attained in a day, nor has that supremacy been retained without difficulty during the years since the Monumental City first began to supply much of the material consumed by southern industries, and to dispose of the output of southern manufactories. Away back in the early days of America's prosperity the merchants of Baltimore started to build the commercial fame of the city in the southern states. The pioneer wholesalers of Baltimore were in a large measure men who had sufficient faith in the South, even when her future seemed most doubtful, to invest every available surplus in southern industries. That these investments eventually brought large returns to the investors did not fully discharge the obligation which the benefited section felt she owed for their earlier faith. By the liberal use of capital they had given her an opportunity to develop along industrial lines. The section crushed and poverty-stricken after the war took courage and began to labor for its own prosperity. The cotton industry, the coal fields, the iron mines opened up countless avenues for advancement, and, with the increased wealth that accompanied such advancement came a strengthening of the ties which bound Baltimore and Dixie land.

The names of scores of Baltimore business houses and capitalists might be mentioned among those who rendered assistance to the South until she could bring herself into a position to be independent. Hardly any name is more favorably known in this connection than that of Summerfield Baldwin, who did great things for the development of the cotton industry, who contributed largely to Baltimore's southern fame as a business metropolis, and who in addition found time to lend a helping hand toward bettering the city of his adoption.

Summerfield Baldwin was born September 16, 1832 at "Bunker Hill," the paternal homestead at Severn Cross Roads, Anne Arundel county, Maryland. His father, the late Judge William Henry Baldwin, had entered the navy as a midshipman at the age of 17, and

served through the war of 1812-1814, under Commodore Warrington on the frigate *Peacock*. At the close of the second conflict with England, he resigned from the navy and retired to the homeplace, "Bunker Hill," where he lived as a farmer the rest of his life. He was made judge of the Orphans Court and served as county school commissioner. A man of marked candor, rigorous honesty, gentleness and piety, he had the courage of his convictions and was always foremost in every effort to promote the material and moral welfare of the neighborhood in which he lived. He was especially active in the work of the church, the school, and the cause of temperance reform.

Judge Baldwin was married to Jane Maria Woodward, daughter of William Garrett Woodward and Jane Garrett; the latter a sister of Amos Garrett, first mayor of Annapolis. Summerfield Baldwin was the seventh child of this marriage. His boyhood was passed in a simple country home, near the Severn river, where the chief influences of his early life were the sterling worth and intelligence of his father, the strong character and common sense of his mother, and the Christian piety of both. The Bible, Pilgrim's Progress, Milton's Paradise Lost, and the works of Shakespeare and Wordsworth, he read. It is perhaps largely to his familiarity with these wells of pure English and his long experience as a member and leader of Methodist meetings, that Mr. Baldwin owes his readiness and excellence as an extempore speaker.

Mr. Baldwin was married, May, 1860, to Fanny Cugle, daughter of John Cugle of Baltimore. To them were born Helen, who died in infancy, William Woodward, Louise (now the wife of Mr. Edward Norris Rich), and Summerfield Baldwin, Jr. In June, 1867, Mrs. Baldwin died. Mr. Baldwin's second wife was Juliet Gambrill Sewell, (to whom he was married in 1870) daughter of John A. Sewell, of Anne Arundel county. They have had seven children of whom Charles Gambrill, Juliet Catherine, Willard Augustine and Dorothy Sewell are now living.

Mr. Baldwin's home is a center of hospitality. He is to his family and friends an example of gentleness. He leads, and strives to inspire others to lead, the intellectual and spiritual life. His success in life, he ascribes to his deep purpose to improve all his opportunities and fulfill all his duties; and to the habits of industry and to the spirit of helpfulness which were fostered by his early training.

In the church he has been an active official member, and he has served it in many positions of trust. He was the first layman from the Baltimore Conference sent to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has served three terms in that body. He is a member of the General Missionary Society of the church; president of the Methodist Preachers' Aid Society; and was one of the organizers of the Methodist Book Depository, of which he was, until lately, the treasurer.

In the public interest Mr. Baldwin has been continually identified with reform movements. He was the first candidate of the Prohibition party for Governor of Maryland. He served on a commission with John P. Poe and Doctor Richard T. Ely, sometime professor of Political Economy of Johns Hopkins University, to revise the revenue and tax laws of the state of Maryland. He has been an active member of the Reform League, the Civil Service Reform Association, and president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. For several years he was president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore City and chairman of the committee of that organization which presented a memorial to President McKinley at the White House, urging upon him if possible to avert the war with Spain.

Mr. Baldwin, together with his brother, the late William Henry Baldwin, Jr., partially endowed the Anne Arundel academy. For many years he served as vice president on the Board of Trustees of the Woman's College of Baltimore City and as treasurer of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the American Economic Association, the Municipal Art Society, and other institutions of like character.

In September, 1849, Mr. Baldwin entered business life as a clerk in a wholesale drygoods house in Baltimore, his choice having been determined by the fact that his uncle, William Woodward, and two older brothers, William Henry Baldwin, Jr., and C. C. Baldwin of New York, were engaged in that business. Subsequently Mr. Baldwin, with Mr. Edward T. Norris, founded the firm of Norris & Baldwin, of Baltimore and New York. The history of the Woodward, Baldwin Company is parallel with the history of the cotton industry in this country as it was the pioneer in the development of the southern cotton manufacturing industry. Mr. Baldwin's labors in the interest of the cotton industry have been the strongest factors toward

establishing a financial relation between the manufacturing South and the firm with which he was so intimately connected. He is a stock holder and director in many of the southern mills.

Mr. Baldwin organized the first electric lighting company in Baltimore, and was its president up to the time of its consolidation with the United Electric Light and Power Company. He was also president of the National Exchange Bank, and is now vice-president of the International Trust Company and the Maryland Savings Bank of Baltimore, and president of the Warren Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

Yours Truly

Benj. F. Benson

BENJAMINE FRANKLIN BENNETT

BENNETT, BENJAMINE FRANKLIN, builder, was born in Oakland, formerly in Baltimore county but now included in the territory of Carroll, on September 22, 1824. His father, Benjamine Bennett, was a farmer and a descendant of Thomas Bennett and his wife Peggy (Tevis) Bennett, who emigrated from England and settled at Annapolis about 1775. The elder Benjamine Bennett, during the second war with England—1812-14—forsook his farm long enough to take up arms in the nation's defence and served as a captain during the conflict. The early days of young Bennett were passed amid such surroundings as are common to sons of farmers. He was a robust lad, fully able to share in the labor of a farm, and was required to perform his part of the farm work. He was assigned a small portion of the farm which was regarded as his own land. On Saturdays he would work this strip of land and by the sale of the products which he there cultivated, he obtained his spending money and bought his clothes.

Young Bennett continued on the farm until his seventeenth year. About this time the question arose whether he or his brother should follow in the father's footsteps. The brother, being the elder, was permitted to choose; and he determined to be a farmer. Benjamine therefore concluded to take up a trade, and took up his residence in Baltimore. He became an apprentice in carpentry and building, on March 15, 1840, and finished his apprenticeship on September 22, 1844. After he reached the city he began to feel the great need of fitting himself more thoroughly for his life work, and he became a close student of books. With his pocket Testament, such works of history as he could obtain, and books upon architecture which he thought would be useful to him in his chosen trade, he began the task of self-education.

Mr. Bennett's mother, who had been Miss Margaret Gorsuch before her marriage, had inculcated in her son the earnest desire to advance in life and to be a credit to his family; while his early companionships taught him to help others as well as himself. These

lessons learned in boyhood have borne their fruit in after years. He has constantly striven to advance in his profession, by study as well as by thorough work. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he has contributed liberally of his time to almost every enterprise of the local congregations of his denomination; and he has given lavishly to the work of his own and of other churches.

Mr. Bennett was married on August 27, 1848, to Eleanor A. Ward, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. After Mrs. Bennett's death her husband erected as a memorial to her, Bennett Hall, one of the group of buildings of the Woman's College. His second wife, to whom he was married on the 27th of September, 1894, was Miss Elizabeth Harwood. Bennett Memorial Church, in whose interest Mr. Bennett is an active worker, is a memorial to Allan Bennett, one of his sons by his first wife.

Among the religious and philanthropic activities of Mr. Bennett are his services as trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, trustee of Bennett Memorial Church, trustee of the Woman's College of Baltimore, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Woman's College, president of the Board of Trustees of the Home for the Aged, vice-president of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, and, for twenty-three years superintendent of the Bennett Memorial Sunday School. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason. He is treasurer of the Builders' Exchange, and of the Builders' Exchange Building Company. The Methodist Episcopal Church has given evidence of its appreciation of his sterling character by honoring him with a seat in the General Conference, the highest law-making body of the denomination.

Among the buildings of Baltimore which have been erected from the plans and under the direction of Mr. Bennett, and will stand as enduring monuments to their builder, are the First Methodist Church at the corner of St. Paul and Twenty-Second Streets, and the noble group of stone buildings near it devoted to the work of the Woman's College of Baltimore; the St. Paul Street residence of President Goucher recently given by him to the Woman's College, one of the most perfectly finished mansions in the city; the large and substantial red brick building on North Howard Street, which as the Academy of Music, has furnished entertainments for more than one generation of Baltimoreans; and the beautiful house of worship of the Mt. Vernon Methodist Church.

CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

BONAPARTE, CHARLES JOSEPH, who assumed the portfolio of secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, July 1, 1905, and since December 12, 1906, attorney general, was born at Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1851. His father was Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, son of Jerome, the brother of Napoleon I. of France, and Elizabeth (Patterson) Bonaparte. His mother was Miss Susan May Williams of Baltimore, who married Jerome Napoleon, at Baltimore in 1829.

Charles Joseph Bonaparte, the younger of the two sons of his parents, was graduated from Harvard college in 1871, and from the Harvard law school in 1874. Returning to Baltimore, he began at once the practice of law in his native city, where he has continued to reside. His chosen profession, and a deep and constant interest in civil service reform and in practical efforts to further good government and to secure needed political reforms in his own state and city and in the country-at-large, have occupied him for the more than thirty years since he began the practice of law.

He was for many years chairman of the Council of the National Civil Service Reform League, resigning that position July 22, 1905; he was appointed a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners in 1902, resigning in 1904 in order to act as one of the presidential electors for the state of Maryland, on the Roosevelt ticket. He is a member of the executive committee of the Civic Federation. He was named by Secretary Hitchcock, with the approval of President Roosevelt, in 1904, special inspector to investigate affairs in the Indian Territory. He received, in 1903, the Laetare medal given by the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Bonaparte married Miss Ellen Channing Day, of Newport, Rhode Island, September 1, 1875.

Always a member of the Republican party, Mr. Bonaparte has maintained his personal independence in party matters; and his leading influence in the party affairs of his city and of his state is due to his acknowledged character, and to his fearless independence.

MARION VERNON BREWINGTON

BREWINGTON, MARION VERNON, was born at Salisbury, Wicomico county, Maryland, December 26, 1866. He is the son of Henry J. Brewington and Orenthia A. Long. His father was a man of the sturdy Southern kind, and kept the leading hat store in Salisbury for forty-five years. His earliest known ancestor in America was William Brereton, who settled in Wicomico county, on three hundred acres of land granted him by Lord Baltimore, in 1687. From a small boy Marion was given certain tasks to do about the house and yard, and thus made himself helpful in the daily routine work. His mother dying when he was an infant, he was deprived of her tender care and keenly felt the loss of a mother's love during youth. He left school at the age of fourteen, and entered a printing office to learn a trade, pursuing at the same time special lines of reading, such as history and French and English, through the Chautauqua Society of New York. His favorite authors were Balzac, Irving, Scott, Hugo and Dumas. His school days were spent mainly at the Salisbury high school and his early education having been greatly interrupted, he decided to learn the trade of printing on account of the many educational advantages which it affords. His profession brought him into politics when but twenty years of age, and he managed several of the hottest campaigns in Wicomico. He declares that his success in the business world was due to the influence and teachings of his father, and that what he achieved in politics was the result of a natural fondness for public affairs. He is editor of the "Wicomico News," the Democratic organ of the county; director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and director of the Peninsula General Hospital and Home for the Aged at Salisbury. In 1899 he was elected state senator, and after serving four years was reëlected in November, 1903. He was author of the bill creating the office of Superintendent of Public Education, helped to lead the fight against the Haman Oyster Bills, and accomplished some important reforms in the tax systems of Wicomico county.

Mr. Brewington is a member of the Wicomico Lodge, No. 91, A. F. and A. M., the Chesapeake Royal Arch Chapter, Giblem Council, T. J. Shryock Commandery, No. 11; the Lulu Temple, Mystic Shrine; the Salisbury Lodge of Elks; the Knights of Pythias; the Royal Arcanum, and is a Red Man. In politics, he is identified with the Democratic party; and in religious matters he affiliates with the Episcopal church. His chief relaxation from business is in travel.

Mr. Brewington suggests to young men, starting out in life, this thought: "Every young man ought to have a set purpose in life and then work honestly for its accomplishment. I believe every young man should have either a trade or a profession, and I doubt not that a trade in connection with a profession is the best equipment he could have."

In 1892, on the thirteenth of April, Mr. Brewington married Margaret M. Fulton. They have one child, a son.

ARTHUR GEORGE BROWN

BROWN, ARTHUR GEORGE, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, September 26, 1842, the son of George William and Claria Maria (Brune) Brown. His father was one of the City's foremost citizens, serving as Mayor in 1861 and later as Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. His noteworthy characteristics were courage, fairness and conscientious devotion to duty. Doctor George Brown, Judge Brown's grandfather, came from the North of Ireland and settled with his family in Baltimore, in 1783. Another ancestor, William Buchanan, was chairman of the Baltimore Committee of Safety, during the Revolutionary war, and was, for a time, Commissary General of the Continental army.

Arthur George Brown, as a youth, with sound but not robust health, spent his time in Baltimore, except during occasional summer vacations. He received his early education at the Baltimore college school, and Rippard and Newell's school in the city; after which he spent three years at St. Paul's school, Concord, New Hampshire. Having completed the course there he entered St. James college, in Washington county, Maryland, whence he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in July, 1862. Choosing the legal profession for his vocation, he read law in the office of Brown & Brune, in Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1865. A diligent worker in his profession, he has attained a high position among the leading attorneys of his state. He was at one time professor of Admiralty Law in the University of Maryland, and, for one term, he served as president of the Bar Association of Baltimore city. He is provost of the Baltimore University school of law, and was president of the State Board of Law Examiners for several years. He is now judge of the Court of Arbitration of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. In 1889, he served as chairman of the Association of Citizens to restrict and regulate the liquor traffic, whose efforts resulted in the passage of a high license law, and, in 1903, he was appointed by the governor one of the Board which submitted to the General Assembly a draft of a revised corporation law.

Mr. Brown was a trustee of the Johns Hopkins university for several years prior to 1902, and is now a trustee of the Peabody institute and of the College of St. James. He is a member and was, for nine years, president of the Maryland club, and is also a member of the St. George's Society, and the French Benevolent Society. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious belief a Protestant Episcopalian. On June 18, 1874, he was married to Mary Elizabeth Alricks. They have had two children, both of whom are living.

WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE

BRUCE, WILLIAM CABELL, lawyer, was born in the mansion house of Staunton Hill Plantation, Charlotte county, Virginia, March 12, 1860, the son of Charles and Sally (Seddon) Bruce. His father was a member of the Virginia state senate, a man characterized by "integrity, public spirit, executive capacity, conversational vivacity, a kindly, philosophical way of looking at men and things, and a gift of clear, correct expression; a Southern planter and gentleman of the old régime." His mother was a "religious woman, endowed with uncommon force of character and very firm in all her principles of conduct. She was, besides, extremely fond of reading. Her influence in all respects was for good." His mother's brother, Honorable James A. Seddon, was secretary of war of the Confederate States. The Bruce family traces its descent from an ancestor who came to Virginia from Scotland in the eighteenth century. James Bruce, of Halifax county, Virginia, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, died in 1837, the wealthiest man in the state. His wife was a Miss Cabell, through whom the family became connected by ties of relationship with the many prominent persons who have sprung from the Cabell family, and exercised a lasting influence on the political and social life of Virginia.

William Cabell Bruce passed an active and vigorous youth in the country, spending his time in reading, especially ancient and English classics, riding, walking and shooting. He was educated at Pampatike academy and Norwood high school and academy in Virginia, and then studied law at the University of Virginia, in 1879 and 1880. Coming to Baltimore in 1880, he entered the law school of the University of Maryland and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1882. He then settled in Baltimore, engaging in the practice of his profession, in which he has attained success. In choosing the profession of law he followed the wishes of his parents as well as his personal preference; and he acquired his first strong impulse to struggle for success from his father, and the importance that is attached in Virginia to every form of honorable personal distinction.

On October 15, 1887, Mr. Bruce married Louise E. Fisher, daughter of Judge William A. Fisher, of Baltimore, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living. During the year of his marriage he became a member of the law firm of Fisher, Bruce and Fisher, of which his father-in-law and brother-in-law were members, and he continued in that relation until 1904. In public speeches, in the press, and by personal experience he has steadfastly advocated honest elections and the merit system of appointment to office. He affiliates with the Democratic party, and was a member from Baltimore city of the state senate in the assembly sessions of 1894 and 1896, and was chosen president of that body by unanimous vote, the latter year. Since July 1, 1903, he has been, by appointment and reappointment, city solicitor and head of the law department of Baltimore city.

Mr. Bruce is an attendant upon the services of the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite amusements are gardening, shooting and swimming. He is a member of the Maryland club, the Merchants' club, the Civil Service Reform Association, and the Baltimore Reform League. He has written a few pamphlets and brief essays. As a result of his experience, Mr. Bruce feels that a man should not "be too timid about subordinating the practical rewards of life to the higher forms of human aspiration." He urges "fidelity to the impulses of conscience and the ideals of character exemplified in the careers of George Washington and Robert E. Lee."

WILLIAM SHEPARD BRYAN, Sr.

BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPARD, Sr., jurist, was born in Newbern, North Carolina, November 20, 1827, the son of John Henitage and Mary Williams (Shepard) Bryan. The family is descended from William and Alice (Needham) Bryan, who were married in England, in 1689, and afterward emigrated and settled in Nansemond county, Virginia. Two of William Bryan's sons settled in Bertie county, North Carolina, and a later descendant, General William Bryan, removed to Craven county in that state in 1747. John H. Bryan was an eminent lawyer and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, until ill health compelled him gradually to retire, between 1850 and 1860. He was a very kind and benevolent man and had many devoted friends. Before reaching his twenty-sixth year he was elected to the state senate and to the United States house of representatives on the same day. He was absent from home at the time, on a summer pleasure trip, and the first notice he received of his friends' purpose to vote for him for either place came in a letter announcing his election to both positions. He served four years in congress, from 1825 to 1829, and then retired from public life, devoting himself thereafter to the practice of his profession. His wife, whom he married on December 20, 1821, was the daughter of William and Mary (Blount) Shepard, both members of families of high standing in the state and of large wealth and influence. John H. Bryan's mother was Rachel, granddaughter of William Henitage, who came from England prior to 1757, and settled on a plantation called Springfield, three miles from Newbern. He was a man of great influence and large wealth and was the legal adviser of the Colonial Government.

William Shepard was the fourth of a family of fourteen children, and was always of a feeble physical frame, suffering a good deal from ill health throughout his whole life. In 1838 the family removed to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he prepared for college. In June, 1842, when he was fourteen years and six months old, he entered the freshman class of the University of North Carolina, and, with the

Yours Truly
Wm. Shepard Bryan

exception of absence during the first session of 1843, was present throughout the whole four years' course and took the highest honors of the class for scholarship, receiving the rank of "first honor separate," which was rarely conferred.

After graduating, in 1846, he studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Superior Court Bar in January, 1850. In December of that year he removed to Baltimore and entered upon the practice of law in that city. He was at first without acquaintance or influential association, and his progress for a time was very slow. But he devoted himself to his studies diligently, made few acquaintances and spent very little time in social pleasures. He gradually won a position for himself, and during the December term, 1853, made his first appearance before the Supreme Court of the United States as associate counsel in the case of Eyre *v.* Potter, reported in 15th Howard. In the courts of Maryland, he argued many cases, among them the noted one of Jones *v.* Jones, reported in 36 Maryland. In this case the Court of Appeals decided unanimously that slave marriages were valid and that the issue thereof, born in slavery, could inherit, after becoming free, just as other free persons. This decision reversed a settled practice founded on an opinion given by Daniel Dulany, in 1767, and reported in 1 Harris & McHenry's Reports.

On October 1, 1857, Mr. Bryan married Elizabeth Edmondson Hayward, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth Hayward, of Talbot county. Mrs. Bryan died in March, 1898. They had three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living. The eldest son is attorney-general of Maryland.

Mr. Bryan has always been a Democrat, and was presidential elector in 1876. In 1883 he was elected, as his party's candidate, to the position of associate judge of the Court of Appeals, for a term of fifteen years. Throughout his term on the bench he was constant in his attendance on his duties, and delivered the opinion of the court in many cases. Judge Bryan, however, being a man of independent thought, some of his most important opinions have been those in which he dissented from the majority of the court. When his term of office ended, in November, 1898, he had passed the age limit fixed by the State Constitution for further judicial service, and retired to private life. He lived for a time with a married daughter, in Annapolis, but later returned to Baltimore.

WILLIAM SHEPARD BRYAN, Jr.

BRYAN, WILLIAM SHEPARD, Jr., Attorney-General of the State of Maryland, is the son of Judge William Shepard Bryan, who was one of the most evenly balanced and richly stored legal minds of the Maryland bar. Judge Bryan's father, John H. Bryan, was a member of congress from North Carolina during the administration of President John Quincy Adams. Elizabeth Edmondson Hayward Bryan, wife of Judge W. S. Bryan, was a great-granddaughter of William Hayward, member of the Court of Delegates in 1772. His first known ancestor in America was William Bryan, from England, who settled in Virginia about 1689, and afterwards removed to North Carolina.

Mr. W. S. Bryan, Jr., was born at Baltimore on December 23, 1859. The greater part of his early youth was spent in his native city, the summer months in the country. He became a student at the Bethel Military Academy in Virginia, where he received his preparatory training; and he entered the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. After his college course had been completed he determined to study for the bar; and entering his father's office, he began to read law. His father was at that time a practicing attorney; and it was not until his son had begun his professional career that the father went on the bench, where he served as judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland from 1883 to 1898.

In the office of the elder Bryan, there was afforded, perhaps, to the student of law a better opportunity for acquiring a thorough knowledge of the law and practice than he could have had at a professional school. He was early impressed with the fact that to attain success in life hard work was essential, and the endeavor to understand fully whatever one tries to do. The determination thoroughly to comprehend the thing attempted has been the index of Mr. Bryan's professional as well as of his public career. In 1882 Mr. Bryan was admitted to the bar of Baltimore, and since that time he has been practicing with success, having achieved an excellent reputation in his profession by his unceasing labors and his faithful devotion to the interests of his clients.

It is rather as the attorney of a municipality and of a State than as the counsellor of private individuals, however, that Mr. Bryan is best known to the people at large. He has been entrusted with important public offices, and his service in each of these has invariably led to the conviction that he was capable of discharging the duties of more exacting positions. As a consequence, during the period in which Mr. Bryan has been in the public eye his advance has been marked and steady. After having been a practicing lawyer for eight years, he was selected in 1890, as the counsel to the Election Supervisors of Baltimore,—an office in which he made an excellent impression on the people of Baltimore. Mr. Bryan acted as counsel of the Supervisors until 1892, in which year he served successively as city attorney, city counsellor, and city solicitor. He continued in the last named capacity for three years. In 1903 Mr. Bryan was nominated by the Democratic party of Maryland for the office of Attorney General of the State, and was elected at the fall election of that year, his term running for four years concurrently with that of Governor Warfield.

In his present office as Attorney-General, Mr. Bryan has found the widest field for the exercise of his unquestioned talent. As the head of the legal department of the State, his advice has been promptly and concisely given whenever sought. His judgment on questions of law has always been sound; and the legal mind that has been called upon to render decisions upon questions of vital importance to the State has been supported by a character that is both fearless and independent. As a lawyer Mr. Bryan is sufficiently professional to lose sight of politics entirely. At the same time he has been active in proper ways for his own party. He has worked for the success of the Democratic party whenever in his opinion such success meant general advancement of the people's good.

Yours truly
A. D. Carothers

DANIEL DAWSON CAROTHERS

CAROTHERS, DANIEL DAWSON, chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was born at Cutler, Washington county, Ohio, on August 21, 1860, the son of Rezin Dawson and Elizabeth Bain (Dawson) Carothers. His father in early life had been a millwright, but later became a railroad contractor. He had a fine mechanical turn of mind, which his son inherited; and he was noted for his determination and energy. His ancestors had come to America from Scotland, in colonial days, and settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rezin Carothers was of English extraction, her ancestors having emigrated from England to Maryland, subsequently moving to Beaver county, Pennsylvania.

The early life of Daniel Dawson Carothers was passed on a farm where he was required to do the "chores" and odd bits of work which fall to the lot of a country boy. This early experience tended to develop both body and mind, and the boy soon showed a strong liking for work with tools and for everything which pertains to machinery. His mother exerted a strong influence over his early intellectual development, giving him his primary schooling, as the neighboring country schools in those days were poor and the terms of study short. The last year or two of Mr. Carothers' school life were spent at Bartlett Academy; later he went to the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he took a special course in engineering, although he did not enter for a degree.

During the last three years of Mr. Carothers' college life, he taught a country school during the winter months. Finally, in 1882, he began his labors in the field which he had chosen for his life-work. His father was at this time connected with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company, and the young civil engineer was given employment as rodman under his father who early impressed upon him, as the primary necessity for success in business, the spirit which would "always obey orders." As rodman and assistant engineer, Mr. Carothers was with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad in 1882.

The next year he entered the employ of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company, serving it as assistant engineer, chief engineer and train master. He remained with this company for seven years until 1890, when he transferred the field of his activity to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with which company, or its subsidiary lines, he has since remained.

When Mr. Carothers entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio in 1890, it was as engineer of maintenance of way of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, which position he held until 1901. He then became superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio at Chicago; and two years later, in 1903, he was made general superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad at Cincinnati. In 1904 he was chosen chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Baltimore, which position he still fills.

Mr. Carothers was married on September 20, 1888, to Miss Carrie Leland. They make their home in Baltimore. He is a member of a number of clubs, both social and professional, and has always taken an active interest in the American Society of Civil Engineers. Entering the service of the Baltimore and Ohio on the eve of a new era in railroading in America, while the many companies were preparing to begin such marvelous strides in the way of development, Mr. Carothers has played an important part in the upbuilding of one of the greatest railroad systems of America. During the years in which he filled the many important positions to which he was chosen prior to 1904, he was instrumental in directing much of the energy that was then being devoted to railroad improvement; but it is in his present position of chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio, while the company has been contemplating even more extensive improvements than have been undertaken heretofore, that the greatest work of Mr. Carothers' public career will undoubtedly be performed.

Yours truly,

D. H. Carroll

DAVID HENRY CARROLL

CARROLL, DAVID HENRY, D.D., for years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and since impaired health compelled him to give up the work of the active ministry, in 1872, successively the head of the Methodist Book Depository in Baltimore (from 1872 to 1888), and president of the Baltimore City Missionary and Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1885 to 1895, has been since 1882 most actively identified with the manufacturing and mercantile interests of Baltimore. He was general manager of the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Company from 1882 to 1887, and president of the Laurel Company from 1886 to 1899, when these mills with others were consolidated under the name of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company. He is serving his second term as president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore; the largest and most active business men's association of the city. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company; and director and secretary of the Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company.

His father, David Carroll, was a manufacturer of cotton duck and a pioneer in that form of manufacturing. He is remembered for his industry, energy and business success. Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Carroll was the mother of the subject of this sketch.

David Henry Carroll was born in the suburbs of Baltimore on the 11th of July, 1840. A slender boy, and rather delicate in health, he was fond of reading, study and travel. While he was not trained to any form of manual labor in his boyhood and youth, his father's methodical and energetic life had a marked effect upon the son in forming his own standards and appreciation of work; and throughout his life he has been actively industrious. The influence of his mother he feels has been especially strong upon his intellectual and moral life. He was fond of reading biographies, histories and general literature. His early education he received in private and public schools, at the Medfield Academy in Baltimore county, and in the Light Street Institute in Baltimore. Entering Dickinson College at Carlisle,

Pennsylvania, he was graduated A.B., in 1868. Three years later he received the degree of A.M., and Dickinson College conferred upon him in 1885 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In March, 1861, he was received into the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a minister of the Gospel. The choice of this life-work was the result of a deep personal conviction of duty; but his health did not prove equal to the strain of the severe work of a pastor and preacher. In 1872, giving up the active ministry he took a leading part in the formation of the Methodist Book Depository at Baltimore of which he became the head, and continued to occupy this position until 1888, when, because of the pressure of multiplied duties, he resigned.

In 1882 he became officially identified with the Mount Vernon Cotton Duck Company acting as general manager until 1887. His knowledge of this business led to his election in 1886 as president of the Laurel Company. In 1899, upon the consolidation of these companies with others under the name of Mount Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co., Mr. Carroll became director, member of Executive Committee and secretary. In 1901 he became vice-president and secretary of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation.

On July 6, 1865, Mr. Carroll married Miss Mary E. Boyd, daughter of Andrew Boyd, of Frederick, Maryland.

Early and always identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in addition to the positions named above, Mr. Carroll is president of the trustees of the American University at Washington, District of Columbia; vice-president of Morgan College, Baltimore; president of the Educational Fund of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; treasurer and trustee of the Baltimore Conference; treasurer of the Education Society of Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and also of the American Methodist Historical Society. He is also a trustee of Dickinson College. He was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888, and in 1904; and he has been "reserve" (or alternate) to several other general conferences. He was a delegate to the Centennial Conference in 1884; and to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, in London, England, in 1901.

Actively interested in the manufactures and trade of Baltimore, in addition to his position as president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, he is a director in the Continental Trust of

Baltimore, the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and in various other business corporations. He is a director and treasurer of the Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland; and he is an officer, director or trustee in various other charitable institutions.

He is a member of the Alpha Beta Kappa Fraternity. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Merchants Club.

His favorite forms of exercise and relaxation have been riding, driving and travel. He has traveled extensively throughout the entire United States; and he has visited Europe for extended tours at various times. To young citizens who wish to succeed he commends: "Temperance, morality, industry." "There are no substitutes for these; and there is no success worthy of the name without these."

Doctor Carroll's address is 808 Continental Trust Building, Baltimore, Maryland.

WILLIAM COLLINS

COLLINS, WILLIAM, is by profession a lawyer and received in 1903 the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Nashville College of Law; but by choice and occupation he is a Maryland farmer. He has been six times elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and has served on many important committees.

He was born at his father's place, "Frankfort," near Trappe, in Talbot county, Maryland, on the 19th of December, 1854. His father, William Collins, was a planter, tax collector and trustee of the poor for his town and county—a man of marked energy and perseverance, and of sound character. His mother was Mrs. Leah S. (Griffin) Collins. The first known ancestor of his family and name in America was a William Collins who came from England in early colonial days and settled in Philadelphia. His descendants removed to Talbot county, of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His mother's family, the Griffins, were of Scotch and Welsh descent, and had settled in Dorchester county. His mother's grandfather was a member of the Maryland Line in the Revolutionary War, took part in the battles of Long Island, Trenton and Brandywine, and served in the South with General Gates, and at Yorktown.

In his boyhood he was slight and delicate in health, but he was fond of out-of-door life, and was early taught to do light tasks in farm labor, especially in his vacations from school, and on Saturdays. He was exceedingly fond of riding; and he strengthened his muscle and his self-control by assisting, while still a boy, in the breaking and training of horses upon his father's farm. His father's loss of his slaves by emancipation, and the demoralized condition of labor, which attended and followed the Civil War, compelled his withdrawal from regular attendance at school while he was still a young boy. He was kept at home during the busy seasons of the year, to help in work upon the farm; and after he was graduated from the Trappe high school, his father's financial loss prevented any attempt to secure a liberal education at college.

Yours very truly
H. L. Stevens

He taught school for two years in Dorchester and Talbot counties. He was strongly drawn to the career of a soldier; and he received an appointment to West Point; but he could not meet the requirements of the physical examination. At twenty he began the study of law with United States Senator Charles H. Gibson, then State's Attorney. Associating himself with the late I. C. W. Powell, of Easton, he practiced law actively for four or five years; but it became evident to his friends and medical advisers that his health required a more active out-of-door life, and he deliberately chose the occupation of farming, going into agriculture as a profession, and studying scientific agriculture for immediate application to his own work in farming. He soon began to be recognized as one of the most progressive and successful farmers of his county and state.

He has retained his place as a member of the Maryland bar; and since early manhood he has taken a deep interest in the politics of his state. He was elected to the Maryland Legislature as a Democrat in 1890, and was reëlected in 1892, 1894, 1900, 1901 and in 1904. While a member of the Maryland House of Delegates he served on a number of important committees, among them the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Agriculture, on the Chesapeake Bay, on Rules, on Claims, the Committee on Federal Relations, on Engrossed Bills, etc., and he acted as chairman of several of these committees. During his legislative career he was the leader and fearless champion of the oystermen in their contest against the syndicate who endeavored to get control of the oyster beds of the state. He was a vigorous supporter of the Hayes Assessment bill in 1894. In 1890 he opposed the leasing of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to a syndicate.

Mr. Collins was one of the organizers of the Talbot County Fair Association; he was a member and has been president of the Talbot County Farmers Alliance; he is a director in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Easton; and of the Savings Bank of Trappe; and he has been prominent in the social functions of his county.

In politics he has always been allied with the Democratic party. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has written and published some pamphlets on agricultural subjects, and upon the question of taxation.

By religious faith and conviction he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church; and he is vestryman, and registrar of his parish, and frequently a delegate to the Diocesan Convention; and

he was a lay deputy to the General Conventions at Washington, D. C., and at San Francisco.

On the 14th of November, 1899, Mr. Collins married Miss Ellen Eccleston Martin, daughter of the late Wm. B. Martin and Rebecca Eccleston Martin of Talbot county, Maryland. They have had two children, both of whom are living in 1907.

His favorite forms of amusement and relaxation have been horseback riding and fishing. The life work of Mr. Collins is an example of the far reaching influence of a man who has chosen to devote his attention to agriculture, and has studied the best methods of farming, while he has had the training, the outlook upon business life, and the interest in public affairs which are given a man by the study and the practice of the law.

Sincerely yours,

David G. R. Cullreth, M.D.

DAVID MARVEL REYNOLDS CULBRETH

IT has only been in comparatively recent years that doctors and surgeons have come to appreciate fully the importance of a thoroughly trained pharmaceutical profession. Not so very long ago it was a common failing to regard the compounding and dispensing of drugs simply as a trade, on a par with any other commercial business; instead as of a profession closely allied with that of the physician. It is a matter of no little wonder that the public should for so long have lost sight of the fact that the doctor can perform in but a very unsatisfactory way his task of healing, without intelligent coöperation on the part of those who prepare the medicines. But when the campaign for revolutionizing the standard of qualifications and requirements of druggists began, the matter was pushed energetically and great results were accomplished with dispatch.

In the battle for the elevation of the profession of pharmacists Dr. Culbreth, of Baltimore, was especially active. Entering the drug business at a time when the training required was by no means extensive, he promptly began on his own account a systematic course of study, that had as its aim the most thorough preparation of himself for his business. Holding his diploma as a graduate pharamacist—which was generally regarded as sufficient evidence of learning for the druggist—he still sought to study all such subjects kindred to that of pharmacy as would perfect him for his calling.

David Marvel Reynolds Culbreth was born at the Reynolds homestead, Golden Ridge, near Willow Grove, Delaware, December 4, 1856, the only child of Robert Baynard Culbreth and Sarah Gilder Reynolds. His father, for many years a prominent farmer and fruit grower of Caroline county, still lives there in retirement. He has attained an unusual age, having been born February 20, 1819. Although always an active Democrat, he shrank from holding any public office, but he has under pressure, served his native county in several positions of trust. Twice he represented Caroline county in the house of delegates—1876 and 1884.

Tradition has it that three Culbreth brothers, of Scotch-Irish descent, came to America in 1763, as assistants to the English surveyors, Mason and Dixon, who surveyed the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Private records, however, in possession of the family indicate that the coming of the Culbreths was about 1700 and that they took up an original grant of land called Robinson's Plantation at the headwaters of the Choptank river, nearly equal portions of which lay in Caroline county, Maryland, and Kent county, Delaware. Among the prominent members of the family in America may be mentioned Thomas Culbreth (1786-1843), who was delegate in the General Assembly of Maryland, 1813-1814; representative in the XV and XVI congresses, 1817-1820, and clerk to the executive Council of Maryland, 1825-1838; and George S. Culbreth, M. D., who entered the medical corps of the United States Navy, and was lost on the U. S. S. *Huron*, off North Carolina, October, 1877. Dr. Culbreth, on his mother's side also enjoys relations of some distinction—Luther M. Reynolds, for many years a prominent lawyer of Baltimore, and Ex-Governor Robert J. Reynolds of Delaware, were uncles, while William H. Gilder, the explorer, and Richard Watson Gilder, the poet and editor of the "Century Magazine," are his cousins.

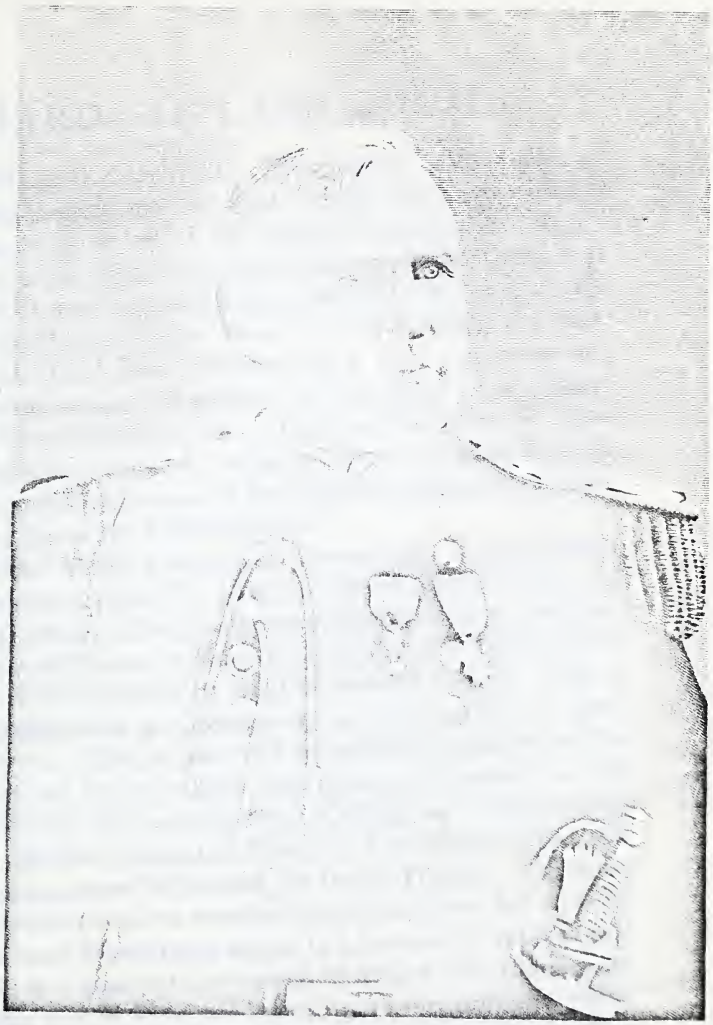
As a child, Dr. Culbreth had a strong inclination for books. His early life was passed on the home farm "Robinson's Plantation." He attended a public school three miles distant from his home and no matter how inclement the weather, was most faithful in walking this distance, not missing a session during several years. In his earlier years, history was his favorite study, but later he developed a preference for science. When out of school he performed the many small duties usually falling to the lot of a boy in a country home. He studied at Felton Seminary, Delaware, two years, and then entered the University of Virginia (1872), from which he was graduated in 1877.

He then secured a position in a retail drug and manufacturing establishment in Baltimore, and in the autumn of the same year matriculated at the Maryland College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1879. During this course, Dr. Culbreth received the junior class prize for proficiency in all branches, and in the senior year he was the president of the class and the recipient of two prizes. After graduation he took charge of the college laboratory

course for three months during the absence of the professor of chemistry. In the spring of 1880, he established a retail drug business in Baltimore, and continued it until 1893, since which time he has devoted himself alone to his professional teaching. He was married April 26, 1894, to Miss. Lizzie Gardner.

Dr. Culbreth was always very fond of the chemical side of pharmacy, and, although he gave a careful supervision to his drug business in every detail, he busied himself chiefly, during his career as a pharmacist, in the laboratory, experimenting on and manufacturing various preparations.

Early in his business life he was afforded an opportunity for a special study of vegetable drugs and the plants yielding them. For this investigation he considered a knowledge of medicine essential. In 1881 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and was graduated in 1883. He pursued the study of vegetable histology and botany for some years under the guidance of Professors H. Newell Martin, of Johns Hopkins University, and George L. Smith, of the State Normal School. The Maryland College of Pharmacy appointed Dr. Culbreth professor of microscopy and practical botany, in 1885, and two years later (February, 1887) he was made "professor of botany, materia medica and pharmacognosy," which chair he still retains—the institution since 1904 being a department of the University of Maryland. In 1897, he became professor of materia medica and pharmacognosy in the medical and dental departments of the University of Maryland—a position he held for nine years. He published "Pharmaceutic Botany" in 1893 and 1905; and "Materia Medica and Pharmacology" in 1896–1900–1903–1906 and is also author of "Materia Medica Compend" (1905) and of numerous papers and essays in technical journals. He served several terms as commissioner of pharmacy and practical chemistry, having been consecutively appointed by Governors Jackson, Brown and Lowndes. As he later came to consider the law under which he performed his duties ineffective, he resigned the position in 1900. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Science, the State Pharmaceutical Association, and a trustee of the Margaret J. Bennett Home.



Very truly Yours

Richd C. Owen

RICHARD COULTER DRUM

DRUM, RICHARD COULTER. It is safe to assume that a man who, despite the fact that he may not have pursued the prescribed courses at the United States Military Academy, nor received at any other recognized military school a technical training in the art of war, has succeeded in making rapid and steady advancement in the United States Army, finally reaching the rank of adjutant-general, must have possessed in a very large measure those qualities which make for success in the career of a soldier. General Drum has accomplished this. Lacking the stamp of West Point and having never attended a military school, by sheer force of ability, he has forged ahead to one of the highest positions attainable in the military service of the United States.

Richard Coulter Drum was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on May 28, 1825, the son of Simon Drum, Jr., and Agnes (Lang) Drum. The family was originally of Scotch extraction; but members of it came to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate in Germany about 1732. Simon Drum, the General's father, kept a general merchandise store at Greensburg and also served as postmaster of that town. The boy received his primary education at the public schools of his native village, and afterward studied at the Greensburg Academy and at Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the latter institution, and beginning a business career he learned the trade of printer. In those days the printing office was an excellent practical school for a young man, no matter what his ultimate aim as to a business or professional career might be; and many of the leaders who have won prominence in various walks of life were graduates from the printer's office. Here Mr. Drum acquired his love for books, with a decided preference for historical and biographical works.

In early youth he had manifested a strong liking for everything pertaining to military affairs. When the War between the United States and Mexico began, General Drum needed no special invitation, to forsake his business and join the army. He had even then an

ambition to make for himself a place in the military history of his country; but he was content to begin at the very bottom and work up. He enlisted as a private in Company K of the 1st Pennsylvania Volunteers, on December 8, 1846; and he was soon en route for the Mexican frontier. On February 18, 1847, he was commissioned a second lieutenant, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz. He also engaged in the battle of Chapultepec, and in the campaign which resulted in the capture of the City of Mexico; and for his bravery he was brevetted first lieutenant. During the Mexican War, Lieutenant Drum was transferred to the artillery branch of the regular service; and upon the conclusion of peace he returned with our army to the United States.

While stationed in Louisiana, Lieutenant Drum was married, September 25, 1850, to Lavinia Morgan, daughter of Thomas Gibbs Morgan, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by whom he is the father of two daughters: Mrs. Erwin W. Tarr, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, of New Jersey, later of Washington, D. C.

In 1855, when General Harney led an expedition against the Sioux Indians, Lieutenant Drum was in the party, and took part in the engagement at Bluewater, Nebraska. Subsequently General Harney appointed him his aide-de-camp, in which capacity he served during the remainder of the campaign. From 1856 to 1858, Lieutenant Drum was in command of an improvised light battery during Colonel Summer's operations against Topeka, Kansas. He also served as aide-de-camp to General Persifor F. Smith and as acting assistant adjutant-general at headquarters, Department of the Northwest. Later he served as adjutant in the artillery school.

Before the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Lieutenant Drum was appointed assistant adjutant-general of the United States Army with the rank of brevet-captain. His service during the conflict between North and South called for repeated recognition from Washington. On May 14, 1861, he was made captain; on August 3 of the same year he was advanced to major; and on the 17th of July, 1862, he was again promoted lieutenant-colonel. Toward the close of the war Colonel Drum was brevetted, March 13, 1865, brigadier-general, for gallantry and distinguished service during the four years of conflict.

He was stationed at Philadelphia from 1866 to 1867. In the following year, he was again called into active service, in reconstruc-

tion duties; and he went to Atlanta, Georgia, in 1868, to serve under General Meade. On the 22d of February, 1869, Brigadier-General Drum was promoted colonel, and on June 15, 1880, he succeeded General Townsend, upon the retirement of the latter, as adjutant-general of the army. During the railway riots in Chicago in 1877 General Drum was in command of the military forces there.

General Drum completed forty-three years of active military service in 1889, when he was placed upon the retired list. He was largely instrumental in founding the Army Mutual Aid Association, the object of which is to accord immediate relief to the widows and orphans of deceased brother officers. He has been president of this association for over twenty years, and has always taken an active part in its monthly and annual meetings. It was General Drum who in 1887 first made the recommendation to President Cleveland that the battle flags captured during the Civil War be restored to the Confederate States. Eighteen years passed by before the recommendation then made was acted upon. In 1905 Congress unanimously voted in favor of the suggestion.

General Drum is a member of the Masonic Order, and of the Loyal Legion; and he is one of the charter members of the Aztec Club (survivors of the Mexican War). He is passing the evening of his active life on his farm at Bethesda, Montgomery county, Maryland. The village is just outside the boundry of the District of Columbia and about five miles from the White House. He is very fond of his farm and garden, and spends much of his time out of doors. Since retiring from active military life he has shown much public spirit in the various enterprises that mark the progress of the section in which he makes his home.

HUGH LATIMER ELDERDICE

ELDERDICE, HUGH LATIMER, D.D., president of Westminster Theological Seminary at Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of July, 1860. He is the son of Rev. James Martin Elderdice and Mrs. Matilda Jane Elderdice. His father was for forty-four years an itinerant minister in the Maryland conference of the Methodist Protestant Church; and is affectionately remembered for his modesty, his frugality and industry, and his deep and fervent piety. Hugh Elderdice, the father of James Martin, came from Armagh county, Ireland, and settled in Frederick county, Maryland. Hugh's mother was a Stuart of Scotland.

In his childhood he had absolutely perfect health; and like other healthy boys he was fond of fishing, swimming, hunting, and all out-of-door athletic sports. Part of his boyhood was passed in the village, part in the city, and much of it in the country. He was early taught to make himself useful about his home; and he had given him regular tasks which made him, as he says, "stable boy, master of the woodpile, and hand in the harvest field, clerk in the store, and later, country school-teacher." The effect upon his character of these regular duties, undertaken as a help to the family and for self-support, was to make him "self-reliant and ashamed of no form of honest toil." The influence of his parents was "preëminently strong upon his spiritual life," and shaped his religious creed and conduct.

Whatever else he might not be able to do, such a minister as Hugh Elderdice's father was sure to open the way to college for his son. After attending the public schools near his home, he entered the Western Maryland College, and in 1882, was graduated with the degree of A.B. Three years later he received from his alma mater the degree of A.M. From 1882 to 1884 he was in attendance at the Yale Divinity School at New Haven, Connecticut. At the beginning of the Senior year he was called home by the death of his father to take his pulpit and care for the mother and younger children. After

Sincerely
Hugh L. Elderdice

preaching for five years he returned to Yale in September, 1889 and was graduated therefrom in 1890, with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

When he was seventeen he began to teach school in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. After one year of teaching, he took up the study of medicine. Then the door to a college course was opened before him. Under Divine guidance, as he firmly believes, he decided upon the ministry as his life-work.

From 1885 to 1897 he was pastor and preacher in the Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. In the latter year he became president of the Theological Seminary at Westminster, Maryland. From 1900 to 1904 he served as secretary of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. His relations with the Methodist Protestant Church have been close; and he has been honored by his fellow-Christians in that church with the position of secretary of their highest governing body, the General Conference, and by his election in 1897 to the presidency of the Westminster Theological Seminary, a position which he still fills, with growing ability and ever widening influence. In 1899, St. John's College, Maryland, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On the 3d of June, 1891, he married Miss Annabel Smith. They have had two children, a daughter and a son, both of whom are living in 1907.

Dr. Elderdice is known as an ardent advocate of temperance; and he is a member of the Prohibition party.

In manhood, as in boyhood, he has been fond of out-of-door exercises, and especially of fishing, lawn-tennis and horseback riding. He has taken courses of physical culture, in the gymnasiums of the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as at college.

When asked to make from his own experience and observation suggestions to the young people of his state who wish to succeed in life, President Elderdice says: "What will most help young people to attain true success is, first, the Bible teaching (Proverbs III, 5–6) 'Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding; in all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths.' And second, this motto: "Do not shirk; lead the van; plan your work; work your plan.' "

ADOLPHUS FEARHAKE

FEARHAKE, ADOLPHUS, was born at Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, April 23, 1840. He is the son of Adolphus and Elizabeth Fearhake. His father was a man of sturdy and upright character whose parents came from Germany about 1783. His mother's ancestors came from Germany and England some time during Colonial times, settling in Maryland. For several generations Mr. Fearhake's family has lived in Frederick county. He received his early education in the primary schools and at the Frederick college. He was taken from school when but fourteen or fifteen years of age. Early in life he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, though he had begun active life as a land surveyor, when sixteen or seventeen years of age. In 1867 he was elected surveyor of Frederick county, which position he resigned to become deputy law clerk in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county. This position he held until 1879, when he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court for Frederick county, which office he held for six years. Since the close of his term as clerk he has served as deputy of the clerk and law clerk. His long service in the office has given him a store of information with reference to its affairs, and his unfailing courtesy has made his services of great value to all persons having business with the clerk.

In 1877, on the sixth of June, he married Agnes Elliott; they have had no children. Mr. Fearhake has devoted much time to church and lodge work. During the Civil War he was a private in the Confederate army from 1862 to the close of the conflict. He is a Mason, having held the offices of Worshipful Master of the Lodge, and High Priest of the Chapter. He was also Eminent Commander of the Commandery of the Knights Templar, and is a Patron of the Eastern Star. In politics, Mr. Fearhake is a Democrat, and he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal church. As a help in life he offers these thoughts, "Sobriety (abstaining from intoxicants); good companionship (associating with the best and most reputable people);

usefulness (no loiterer or idler, but keeping always at work); helpfulness (ready to assist by voice, pen, or means, any good work). Above all, trying to be a consistent Christian."

THOMAS FELL

FELL, THOMAS, president of St. John's College, Maryland, was born in Liverpool, England, on July 15, 1851. His father, after whom he was named, had been a staff surgeon in the English army, and was killed in Russia during the Crimean War, in 1855. As a boy, much of his time was spent in the country, where he led a healthy and vigorous life such as is common to the country boy who is devoted to out-of-door sports; and he gave a considerable part of each day to reading and study. His early education was received at the Royal Institution school, at Liverpool, where he was enrolled from 1857 to 1866. After completing his preparatory studies he went to London, and in 1866 was matriculated at King's College.

During his college course he gave much time to the study of languages and metaphysics. After four years spent in attendance at King's College, he studied for three or four years more at the University of London, and in 1874 he became a student at the University of Münich for a year.

Dr. Fell entered the profession of teaching by accident rather than by deliberate choice. He began his active work in life in a fiduciary capacity in England, from 1876 to 1880 serving as lay-reader under the Bishop of London. For two years thereafter he was a first lieutenant in Her Majesty's volunteer forces; and in 1882 he came to America. In the United States he began his career as an educator by accepting the chair of ancient languages at New Windsor College, in 1884, where he continued for the next two years.

Dr. Fell was chosen president of St. John's College in 1886; and he has served the university in that capacity continuously ever since. When he went to the Annapolis institution, St. John's College had as brilliant a history as any educational institution in the state. Founded in 1784, during a large part of the first century of its life, it had been the training school at which many of the most talented and many of the most fashionable young men of Maryland received their education. But the city of Annapolis had gradually lost many of the features which in earlier days had attracted students to the

Yours very truly
Thomas Fell

state capital; and the college in consequence was slowly losing its prominence.

Immediately upon assuming the presidency, Dr. Fell set about regaining for the institution some of its lost prestige, while he also sought to make its financial condition more secure. During his administration the average enrollment of students has been greatly increased. The discipline of the school has been considerably improved, and the curriculum has been strengthened. At the same time all the older buildings have been repaired and put into first-class condition, and two new structures have been recently added—a scientific laboratory, and a mess hall room. Much attention has been given to athletic and oratorical contests of the college, and the reputation of St. John's has steadily grown. Furthermore, through the efforts of Dr. Fell, the long existing mortgage debt of the college, amounting to thirty thousand dollars, has been completely wiped out.

The final accomplishment of his administration was the merging of St. John's College with the University of Maryland, of Baltimore; an institution which, like St. John's College, had known a more brilliant past, and had supported several departments of high standing. The University of Maryland, in former years, had maintained an academic department; but this had been abandoned, while the law school, and the medical, and dental, and pharmacy departments of the university were all of a high grade.

Dr. Fell is an active member of the American Philological Association, the American Academy of Political Science, and the National Educational Association. He belongs to the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, to the University Club of Baltimore, and to the Cliosophic Society of Princeton University. President Fell was married on April 20, 1881, to Miss Isabella L. Hunter, by whom he has had four children, two of whom are now living.

The good work which has been accomplished by St. John's College during the past twenty years, is due in great measure to the able administration of President Fell. While the progress which the institution has made under his direction bears testimony to his efficiency as a teacher and an executive; the fact that the downward tendency of the college was so promptly arrested during the first years of his presidency bears equally strong testimony to his ability as organizer and financier.

In 1889, Hampden-Sidney College , of Virginia, conferred upon President Fell the degree of Doctor of Laws; from St. John's College he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy; and in 1907 he was similarly honored by the University of the South with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law.

NORVAL EMMET FOARD

NORVAL EMMET FOARD, journalist, Baltimore city, was born June 10, 1837, in Alexandria, Virginia, then a part of the District of Columbia. His father, Joseph W. Foard, was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland. His mother was Jane Eliza Zimmerman, a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, who died in Baltimore March 9, 1904, aged ninety-two years. His father died in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1867, aged fifty-seven years. His early education was received in private schools in Charleston, South Carolina, where his parents lived from 1844 to 1852. He completed his studies at St. John's academy, in Alexandria, Virginia, of which institution Reverend Richard L. Carne was the principal, before his ordination as a priest of the Roman Catholic church. In this school Mr. Foard was a teacher for several years, while pursuing his own studies in the higher branches. He was, for a short while after leaving school, employed in the clerk's office of the county court of Alexandria, and for several years was the librarian of the Alexandria library, which gave him excellent opportunity for literary studies. This library, founded in 1794, was a rare collection of English literature for the whole period from its establishment up to about the year 1840. During the Federal occupation of the city, from 1861 to 1865, the library was looted by the soldiers and its books scattered all over the country.

When he was twenty years of age, in the latter part of 1857, Mr. Foard engaged himself as a reporter on the Baltimore "Republican," an afternoon paper, the successor of the "Argus," and published by the late Beale H. Richardson. In this connection he reported the proceedings of the courts, including a series of exciting prosecutions in Baltimore city and county, growing out of the Know Nothing disorders, which then agitated the city and the country. The judges on the bench of the Criminal Court of the city were Henry Stump and then Hugh Lennox Bond; in Baltimore county, John H. Price.

Active newspaper work in Baltimore during the Know Nothing reign was an exciting experience every day of the week, and Sunday, too. It was succeeded by the still greater excitements of the Civil War and the incidents leading up to that great struggle.

From the afternoon newspaper on which he was engaged in 1857–58 Mr. Foard went to "The Exchange," in which Messrs. Wallis, Howard, Kerr, Hall, Fitzhugh, Carpenter, Simpson K. Donovan and others were engaged, fighting against the abuses of local misgovernment and for the restoration of order. Some exciting months were spent on the local staff of this paper, under the immediate direction of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hall, who was in the position of what is now designated as "the City Editor."

From "The Exchange" Mr. Foard was transferred to the editorial department of the "American," by Mr. Charles C. Fulton, who had then just returned from his first visit to Europe; and toward the close of the year 1860, when the legislature of South Carolina and the Constitutional Convention of that State assembled in Columbia, he engaged with Mr. Pelham's paper, "The Guardian," of that city, in reporting the legislative proceedings.

When the exodus from Columbia to Charleston took place, with small-pox as the excuse, he followed the migrating bodies and wrote a series of letters to "The Baltimore American." He was present as a correspondent in the South Carolina State Convention when the Ordinance of Secession was passed December 20, 1860, and remained for a month or two in Charleston, which was then a center of national interest and solicitude. He sent the first news to the North of the failure of the *Star of the West* to relieve the garrison of Fort Sumter, after the United States troops had been withdrawn from Fort Moultrie. The firing on the relief ship was perhaps the first overt act of the war, and the news was discredited at the North until inquiry proved its authenticity. In sending this despatch Mr. Foard was acting as an assistant to the then Charleston Agent of the Associated Press, Mr. Laidler, who was not in position to assume responsibility for such work at such a time. He made a trip by sea to New York with a Georgia friend to purchase arms, and wrote letters to the Charleston "Courier" on the business stagnation and political situation in the commercial metropolis.

In April, 1861, he returned to Charleston by rail, having his baggage examined by the customs officers of the state at the north-

ern boundary of South Carolina. He was a witness and a chronicler of the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter. As a member of the Charleston "Courier" staff he went to Montgomery, Alabama, where he had the opportunity of witnessing the signing of the Ordinance of Secession of that state, and reported the doings of the Provisional Congress of the Confederacy; the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as the provisional President; the framing of the constitution, and went with the exodus to Richmond, Virginia, when the seat of the Confederate Government was transferred from the banks of the Mobile river to the banks of the James in the Old Dominion.

It was the good fortune of Mr. Foard to know and to have the advice, the friendship and guidance in his newspaper work of Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, who always, throughout his whole life, took an interest in young men and helped them in every way.

Still holding a connection with the "Courier" as correspondent, Mr. Foard went to Fairfax Court House, Virginia, and was in the village when Marr was killed by the Federal cavalry raiders. He wrote up the incidents of the attack at Vienna Station by Gregg, with his South Carolina regiment of infantry and Kemper's Alexandria artillery, on Schenck's Ohio troops cooped up in their cars. On Manassas Plains he joined Company A, 17th Virginia regiment, Captain Norton Marye, and was engaged in the preliminary skirmish and in the First Manassas or Bull Run battle, and other engagements.

On being honorably discharged, he went to Richmond, and engaged for a time in newspaper work. He was appointed clerk of the Roanoke Island Investigating Committee of the Confederate congress and then a clerk in the Treasury Department. He had charge of the printing of the Confederate bonds, fifty cent notes and postage stamps, in the establishment at the corner of Ninth and Main streets; was transferred to the quartermaster's department at Augusta, Georgia, where he remained until the close of the war, under L. O. Bridewell, major and quartermaster, in connection with the depot of supplies and extensive manufactories of the Government there.

Returning to Baltimore, Mr. Foard, in May, 1865, became connected with the editorial staff of the "Sun," in which employment he has continued uninterruptedly ever since. In coming back to Maryland it was again to engage in the excitements incident to the reconstruction period, for there was a reconstruction period in Mary-

land no less important than in the States south of the Potomac. The "Sun" employed all its forces, great and small, to dispossess the junta which had possession of Maryland and put its government again in the hands of the people. The Constitution of 1867 came with the reaction followed by the enfranchisement of ex-rebels.

Of course, it goes without saying that Mr. Foard is in politics a Democrat. He did not vote for Breckenridge in 1860. He was not a secessionist. He cast in Maryland his first vote for president for the Stephen A. Douglas electors. On Manassas Plains a year or so afterward, wearing the gray uniform, he voted for Jefferson Davis, and subsequently in Maryland for Horace Greeley.

In June, 1882, he married Miss Emily J. Virdin, daughter of Doctor William W. Virdin of Harford county, of which union there were three children, one son, Arthur V. Foard, and two daughters, Emily J. and Katharine Ellis Foard.

Thoroughly identified with Maryland by ancestry and love of this land of toleration and its people, Mr. Foard has quietly and unobtrusively devoted himself in many ways to the promotion of its interests. At the same time he has ever cherished a warm affection for Charleston and the State of South Carolina, where the early and impressionable period of his boyhood was passed. In all the many depressing changes Charleston has undergone, in peace and in war, in the trying periods of reconstruction, he has sympathized with, and aided in, the recuperative efforts in every way. Two days after the earthquake of August 31, 1886, he was in Charleston in the discharge of his duties as staff correspondent of the "Sun." No doubt South Carolina methods of education and influences, experienced in early life, molded and fitted him to a large extent for much of his life work as a journalist. Governor Smith appointed him April 19, 1901, on the Maryland Commission for the Charleston Exposition.

The Baltimore Morning "Herald" of Saturday, September 12, 1903, said editorially:

"If anyone were to ask the average Marylander who is the best known working newspaper man in the state, the reply in nine cases out of ten would be Mr. Norval E. Foard of the Baltimore "Sun." For Mr. Foard has done all sorts of newspaper work and he has done it in all parts of the state and in many parts of other states. His beginning the business antedates the Civil War, and he is as industrious and energetic today as he was nearly fifty years ago when he

worked in South Carolina sending out to the world the news of the stirring events which were then taking place in the old Palmetto State, where history was being made at so rapid a rate as to terrorize the whole people of the United States.

"Mr. Foard is versatile. He has done all sorts of work and he has always done it well. He is able to do as good work today as he ever did, and no one would be able to imagine that he worked before the war and that he has worked with very little intermission ever since. While his years are not few, his mind and body are as active as ever and he shows no sign of the ravage of time except on the top of his head, where he admits that his hairs are few, and what there are, are whitened with the winter's rime.

"A genial, wholesouled gentleman. A newspaper man with few equals, and no superiors in the state; a true friend and a loyal champion of what he believes to be right, it is a pleasure to bear even a slight tribute to his worth."

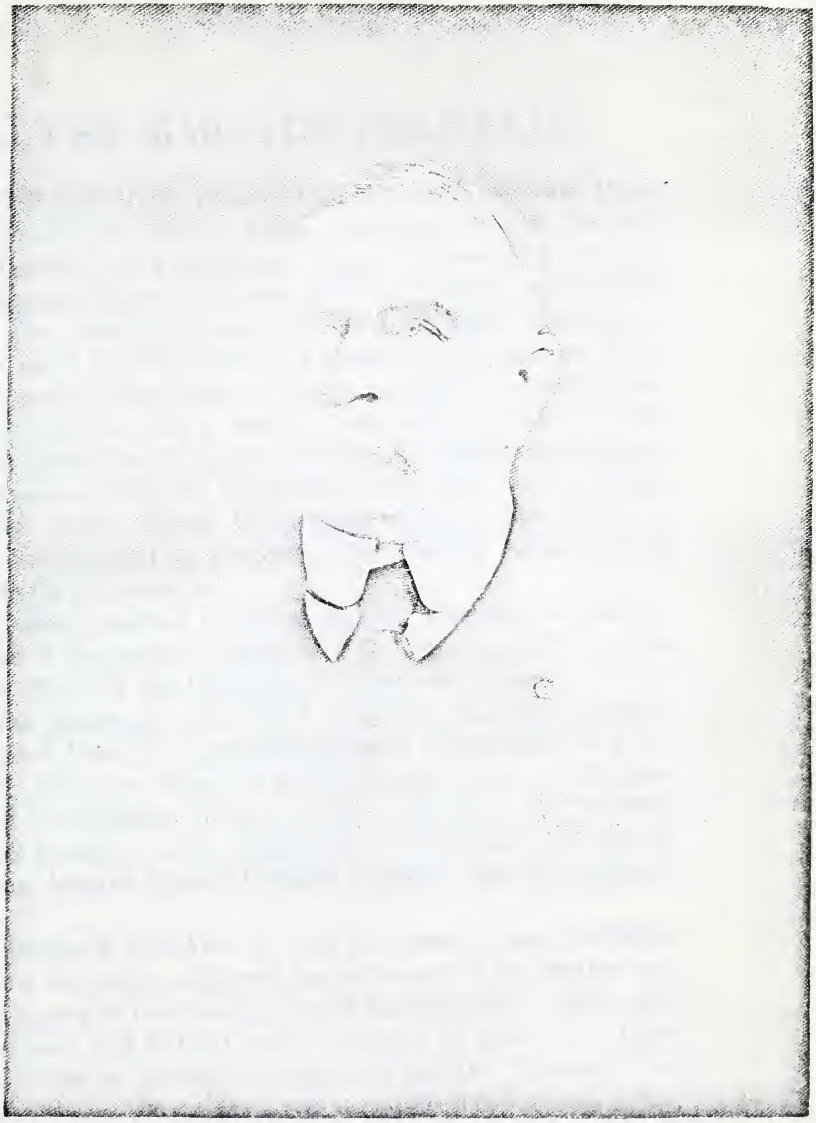
Mr. Foard's vitality is of a high order, enabling him to undergo with the least fatigue long-continued mental exertion. His love of literature is ardent. He had no difficulty in acquiring an education, for he found what he wanted in books, and from early youth was a constant reader, preferring biography as the best source of history, and delighting in books of voyages and travels. In this line of reading he found much to fit him for newspaper work and throughout his career to stimulate his energies. The story of the northwestern explorations of Lewis and Clark; of Fremont, the Pathfinder; of Captain Cook, the navigator; of Commodore Perry, who opened the ports of Japan; Doctor Kane's polar quest and other northern explorers; Livingston and Stanley in the Dark Continent; the narratives of all the British adventurers of the Elizabethan period; of Raleigh, and Drake, and Frobisher and hundreds of others; in fact, everything that opened to view new scenes, new people, new countries were greedily devoured in youth, and taste for them does not depart in age. This reading is refreshing and stimulating.

Natural inclination turned him toward journalism, for its pursuit implied mental activity, variety and novelty. The scene of activity was ever changing for him. His whole life was spent in contact with men in active life, chiefly political and governmental, and in observing, in chronicling and in commenting on their public doings and their relations to the ever varying public policies, day by day.

He never found time to give to clubs, fraternities or secret orders of any kind. In religion, he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, confirmed in that faith in early manhood. His chief amusement is fishing, and as a lover of the woods and the streams, walking and swimming, and occasional use of foils or dumbbells, were all the exercises he needed or enjoyed. As to the modern system of physical culture, he considers it overdone and ventures this opinion at the risk of being rated as an "old fogy." He says: "My chief desire throughout life was to be employed. I have found enough to do and all of it has been agreeable, because I went at it with love for it and stuck to it from a wish to do the best that could be done in any particular line. Beyond this I have had no ambitions. I do not know any field of human endeavor in which there is more to do and to do well than in journalism, which is ever progressive."

In these days, when public libraries are multiplying so rapidly all over the country, it may not be amiss to refer to the fact that for a great deal of his personal gratification in life, as well as for his equipment for newspaper work, Mr. Foard acknowledges his great indebtedness to this agency. In his boyhood he had access to the apprentices' library, a benevolent foundation, in Charleston, South Carolina, where youths were encouraged to read. When he became the librarian of the Alexandria, Virginia, library a little later on, it was like arriving at an inheritance of books. Some one has said recently that the educated people of Charleston had command of the best English spoken in the United States. But in Virginia and in Maryland the English of Queen Anne's period and of the era of Elizabeth crops out frequently, even among those who are not highly educated, and it is due in great measure to the hold which the literature of those days, flowing from the mother country, and treasured in the Colonial libraries, has had on the people, anchoring the language by English classical standards.

Since the above sketch was prepared Mr. Foard died of pneumonia on March 26, 1906, after an illness of only ten days.



Yours very truly
Walter S. Franklin

Science *summa cum laude*. He had already had some practical experience; first as a clerk in a wholesale store in New York City, and then as a chainman in an engineering corps of the Pennsylvania Railroad. After graduation, he became assistant engineer on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad in Florida.

When war broke out between North and South, Franklin placed his services at the command of the United States Army, and in May, 1861, was appointed 1st Lieutenant of the 12th United States Infantry. He was promoted February, 1863, to a captaincy in the same regiment, being detailed as inspector general of the 6th Army Corps with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. Col. Franklin was on the staff of Gen. Sedgwick, commanding that corps, when the latter was killed. Later he was on the staff of Gen. Wright, Sedgwick's successor, where he continued until the surrender of Gen. Lee at the close of the Civil War. He participated in the campaign under McClellan against Richmond, saw service in the draft riots in New York City, and was in the campaign under Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia until after the battle of Cedar Creek in 1864, and under Grant until the surrender at Appomattox. For these services he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army and of Colonel of Volunteers.

After the cessation of hostilities between the North and the South, he returned to his regiment and went with it in 1869 to the Pacific Coast. For nine months before resigning from the army in in 1870, Col. Franklin was detailed as instructor of tactics at the University of Wisconsin, and while there taught civil engineering. From 1870 to 1887, Col. Franklin was general manager of the Ashland Iron Company of Maryland. In 1887 he entered the service of the Maryland Steel Company and became Superintendent of the Baltimore and Sparrows Point Railroad in which position he continued until 1894.

Col. Franklin severed his connection with these two concerns to accept the presidency of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway, which he held until its consolidation with the other street railways of Baltimore. For a number of years prior to 1902, he was vice president of the Consolidated Company. He is at present a director of the Maryland Steel Company, the Provident Savings Bank, and the Towson National Bank. Since 1884, he has been a member of the United States Light House Board.

Col. Franklin is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, which he attends; and of the Ashland Presbyterian Church of Baltimore County, having held this latter office since the church's organization in 1872. He is also a trustee of the Baltimore Orphan Asylum and the York (Pa.) Collegiate Institute. For some years he was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, but resigned as he did not have time to attend the meetings.

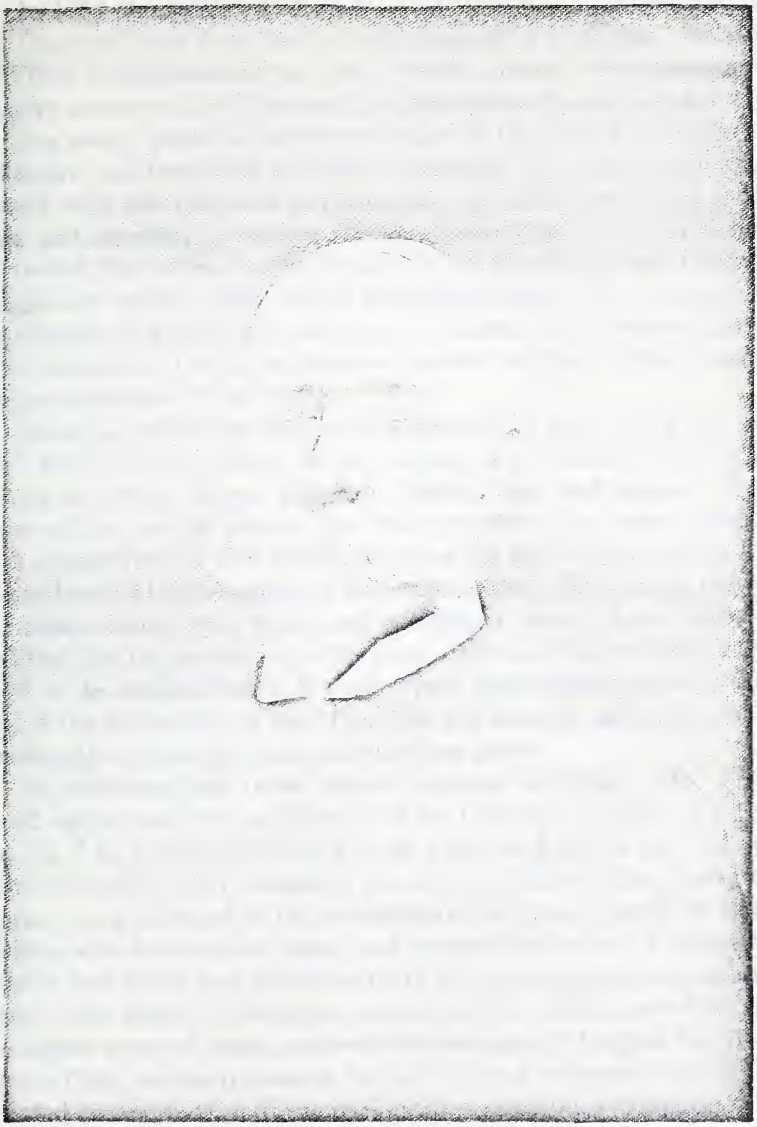
Col. Franklin is a man of fine presence and dignified bearing. He was married on December 13, 1866, to Mary Campbell Small, youngest daughter of Philip A. Small of York, by whom he has had eight children. He belongs to the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Harvard Union of Cambridge, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Maryland, the Merchants', the Country and the Baltimore Athletic Clubs, and the Bachelors' and Junior Cotillons.

FRANK FRICK

MR. FRICK was born in Baltimore in January, 1828. His parents were the late Honorable William Frick, Judge of the Superior Court of this city (having previously served as a member of the senate of Maryland, and as collector of the port of Baltimore), and Mary Sloan, who was a daughter of James Sloan, merchant, of Baltimore. Mr. Frick's ancestors on his father's side belonged to the Rhenish Palatinate in Germany, the immigrant ancestor being Conrad Frick who arrived in this country in 1732 and settled in Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. The family on both sides has been closely indentified with the medical profession. Dr. George Frick, one of the first physicians in this country to make a special study of diseases of the eye, and author of the first treatise on that subject published in this country, was an uncle; Dr. Charles Frick, whose death at the early age of thirty-seven occurred in 1860, was a brother; and the late Professor William Power, a brother-in-law of the subject of this sketch; while on his mother's side Dr. William Sloan and Dr. Charles Sloan were uncles, and an aunt, sister of his mother, was the wife of the late Dr. John Buckler.

Mr. Frick was a student at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, where he graduated with honors in 1845.

In 1850 he entered upon commercial life as a member of the firm of Frick and Ball. In 1868 he became a member of the well-known firm of C. Morton Stewart and Company, which was engaged with its own fleet of Baltimore clippers in the sugar and coffee trades with the West Indies and South America, as well as in foreign banking business as correspondents in Baltimore of Baring Brothers of London. After the failure in 1875 of the old sugar refineries in this city, Mr. Frick labored assiduously for the revival here of that industry. A company was formed and a refinery erected at Curtis Bay on the south side of the city, equipped with the most improved appliances. But the stock was acquired by the so-called "Sugar Trust," and the buildings dismantled.



Very truly
Yours
Frank Frick

In 1894 Mr. Frick withdrew from the firm of C. Morton Stewart and Company and from active participation in business. He had until then been associated as director with numbers of corporations, not only commercial and financial, but also philanthropic and artistic.

For many years an active member of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, and from 1887 to 1894 its president, Mr. Frick was in close contact with the manifold developments of Baltimore during those years and exercised an active influence upon them. It was during this period that under the direction of United States Engineer Officers, conspicuous among them being Brigadier-General W. S. Craighill, the channel of Baltimore's harbor was widened and deepened so as to accommodate the larger class of vessels engaged in the growing foreign commerce of the city.

Since his retirement from active business in 1894, Mr. Frick has spent much time in foreign travel, visiting most points of interest in Europe as well as Egypt, Palestine, India, China and Japan. This, however, has not prevented him from preserving an active interest in the improvement and development of his native city, which has always been to him a subject of first importance. His foreign travels and observations upon municipal conditions abroad have specially qualified him for service in this respect. He has been specially interested in the establishment of proper park approaches, and as chairman of the Committee of the Municipal Art Society, assisted in inaugurating the Olmstead system of suburban parks.

Notwithstanding these varied business activities, Mr. Frick found ample time for the exercise of his tastes and talents in music and art. As a young man he was an active member of the Philharmonic Society, which flourished about the middle of the nineteenth century, and included in its membership the young people of social position who had musical tastes and accomplishments. At the same time he was active and instrumental in the organization and management of the Allston Association, formed for the cultivation of art and the higher order of music, and which subsequently became the Wednesday Club, for many years a fashionable and successful association devoted to amateur performances both musical and dramatic. To these may be added mention of the Music Hall (now known as the Lyric Theatre) on Mount Royal Avenue, opened in 1894, which, in addition to serving a number of other public uses, has afforded the citizens of Baltimore an opportunity for education in the broader

fields of orchestral and choral music, which could not otherwise have been obtained. In all of these enterprises Mr. Frick took a deep and active interest.

In January, 1861, Mr. Frick married Miss Fanny D. Lurman, daughter of the late Gustav Lurman, a native of Bremen, Germany, and for many years a prominent merchant of Baltimore. She died in 1889. A woman of cultivated mind, it was always her wish and aim to impart to others the interest in literary and artistic subjects which she herself enjoyed.

Truly & faithfully
Otto Fuchs.

CARL GUSTAV OTTO FUCHS

SO intimately is the name of Professor Otto Fuchs associated with the history of the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design, that in the mind of the average Baltimorean they are inseparable one from the other; and so preëminently has the Maryland Institute been the center of art-training in Maryland, that in the state's story of art Professor Fuchs must be accorded a high place. During the twenty-three years in which he pursued his profession in Baltimore, each succeeding year saw the school of which he was the head attain a higher plane of excellency and efficiency. His personality—striking as is that of many self-educated and self-trained men—was stamped upon every department of the institution of which he was director. For this reason, a biography of Professor Fuchs is a chapter in the history of the Maryland Institute.

It is doubtful if a school of the character of the Maryland Institute could have chosen a man better fitted for its especial requirements than the one who was called to assume control in 1883. The very character of the school attracts to its classes many students who are forced to make sacrifices to gratify their longing for art training, and who, because of the difficulties under which tuition is obtained, naturally value it more highly than those to whom the opportunity to study comes more easily. The classes of the Maryland Institute, in other words, are largely patronized by men and women who, if they ultimately succeed, will be classed as "self-made." And Professor Fuchs could fully sympathize with this class of students, for he, too, had won his professional training against great odds. He began the battle of life with little hope of finding open to him more than an existence of drudgery. With indomitable energy, however, he created for himself opportunities; and after he had attained signal success he was fitted by experience, as are few other art instructors, to guide, encourage, and aid those whose youth had known similar circumstances.

Carl Gustav Otto Fuchs was born at Salzwedel, Prussia, Germany, October 6, 1859, the son of Carl Gustav Friederich and Eliza-

beth (Langerman) Fuchs. His father was a cabinet maker. Young Fuchs attended private schools in his native town in Germany until he reached the age of eleven, when his relatives emmigrated to America. The family party was composed of the boy, his parents, his brothers and sister, and his grandparents, and arrived in New York on May 20, 1851. On arriving in the United States, Carl was sent to the public schools. He soon learned English and in three years had finished the work of the highest grade of the grammar school. There were not sufficient means in possession of the family to permit him to acquire a college education. He went to work in a piano factory.

All his spare time, however, was devoted to the study of mathematics and drawing for which he had early displayed a taste. He was also fond of working with tools. At the age of seventeen, he obtained a position with an architect and civil engineer in Hoboken, New Jersey. Subsequently he became connected with the United States Coast Survey, which was then engaged in making topographic and hydrographic surveys around New York. About that time a school of drawing was established in New York, by Professor L. Boeck, who had come to America as private secretary to Louis Kossuth, and, though the rates were high, Mr. Fuchs' father was determined that his son should receive the instruction given there, and paid for it in part by making furniture for the school. The youth also frequently made drawings for Professor Boeck, who took a great interest in him. He permitted Fuchs to come to him whenever it suited his convenience, out of school hours, and the ambitious boy, to avail himself of the privilege, took an early breakfast, then went to school for physics, chemistry and mathematics, the lesson lasting one hour and a half. From school he went to work, and when the day's labor was finished, he returned to school for an hour, or an hour and a half and studied geometry, trigonometry, and calculus. After supper he sat down to work out the problems given to him to do, often not finishing his labor until after midnight.

Mr. Fuchs studied with Professor Boeck until 1860. In the meantime the desire to be an engineer had become fixed in his mind, and so fully had he mastered the art of drawing that he was placed in charge of the mechanical drawing department at the Cooper Institute. Soon after the completion of the Coast Survey work, in 1861, the Civil War broke out, and Mr. Fuchs took a position as draftsman

in the Naval Bureau Office, which had been established in New York for the construction of monitors. For three years he attended to his work during the day and pursued his studies at night. In connection with the Naval Bureau Office, his work lay in making designs for ships and their machinery. In 1864, on account of meritorious work accomplished by him, he was promoted to the position of head draftsman, and at the close of the war he was appointed to the position of assistant professor of drawing at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

After two years at this institution he became dissatisfied, feeling that he was out of touch with the engineering profession, which at that time was progressing very rapidly, and he resigned the position to accept a call from the City Point Works in South Boston, as head draftsman and designer for steamships and general machinery. After being there a year or two, the South Boston School of Art was established, and he was placed in charge of the mechanical and architectural classes. A few years later he was appointed principal of the mechanical branch of the Boston City Evening Drawing Schools, and shortly afterward was asked to take charge of all the technical branches at the Massachusetts State Normal Art School in Boston.

This school was then under the directorship of Professor Walter Smith, of London, who had been called to Boston to introduce drawing as a regular branch of study in the public schools of this country. In 1881 Professor Smith returned to England, when Mr. Fuchs was chosen his successor as director of the Normal Art School. He was called to the Maryland Institute School of Art and Design as its director in 1883 and continued in that position to the time of his death. Through his tireless energy, perseverance and conscientious effort, he made a name for himself as one of the most efficient directors and teachers of art in the country. The destruction of the institute's building and collections by the fire of February 7, 1904, did not daunt him, and that catastrophe is now seen to have been but the beginning of a new period of greater prosperity for the institute.

Professor Fuchs was president of the Art Department of the National Educational Association, and held the same office in the local and national associations of German Technologists. He was Master of the Fidelity Lodge of Masons, Baltimore, and a member of the Society for the History of the Germans in Maryland, of the German Society of Baltimore and of the Germania Club of the same city. Professor Fuchs published in 1902 a "Handbook on Perspective,"

and in 1903, a "Handbook on Mechanical Drawing." He has also published, in leaflet form, a poem entitled "The Stages of Life from Childhood to Age." On July 7, 1867, he was married to Ann Sophia Tuck, of Annapolis. He died without issue on March 13, 1906.

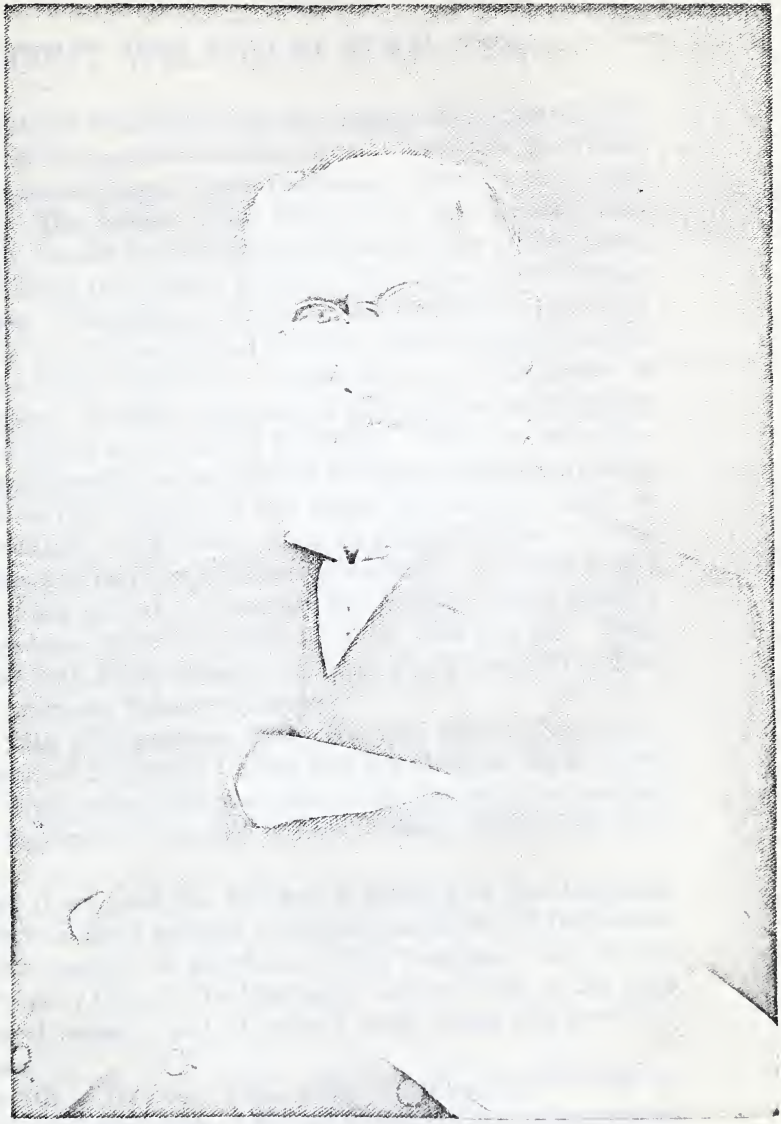
JACOB J. FUNK

FUNK, JACOB J., banker, was born April 12, 1848, at Sylvan Grove Farm, Washington county, Maryland. He is the son of Jacob and Christianna (Good) Funk. His father was a farmer, a county commissioner, a school commissioner and prominent member of the German Baptist church. He was of German descent, a man of strong convictions and prompt in all engagements. His mother was of Scotch descent.

The son's youth was spent on the farm. From an early age he took an active interest in farm duties, and at the age of nineteen assumed full management of the estate. He was little inclined to study. In lines of reading he found most interest in "Ancient and modern history, with current literature, and especially, the 'New York Tribune.'" Mr. Funk attended the public schools a few months in the winter and later went to the State normal school at Millersville, Pennsylvania. His father died in 1875, and being unable to buy the farm on which he lived, he removed to Hagerstown, Maryland, in the spring of 1876, and obtained employment in the insurance office of H. A. McComas and Company, which position gave him an insight into the rules of commerce and business. He attributes his success in life to his early home surroundings, "his carefully selected companions and an exceptional wife whose forethought and judgment were faultless." In 1881 he was given a clerkship in the office of the Hagerstown Steam Engine and Machine Company, and by dint of great perseverance was made manager of the local agencies. He was step by step promoted to the posts of assistant superintendent, and, finally, treasurer and general manager in the company. The latter position he held until 1897. In 1889 he helped to organize the Second National Bank of Hagerstown, of which he has been president since 1893. He is identified with the Republican party. In religious faith he affiliates with the Presbyterian church. He has always been fond of horses, and from boyhood has found his chief relaxation in riding and driving.

Mr. Funk says: "The foundations of my limited success were the frugal habits and early teachings acquired in a country home. My parents were plain, substantial, progressive people, of strong character with liberal views, and temperate in all things. I have always adhered to their early teachings and owe whatever of success I have attained to the lessons of strict integrity, self reliance and perseverence, patiently taught me by their precept and example. These qualities, in my judgment, will keep you free from harm and make you at least a respectable, law-abiding citizen."

He has been twice married. His first wife was Clara R. Zellar, to whom he was married December 10, 1873. She died in 1888, leaving one child, Bertha Funk, who died at the age of twenty-six. On December 24, 1903, Mr. Funk was married to Frances M. Healey.



GEORG WILHELM GAIL, Sr.

GAIL, GEORG WILHELM, Sr., the founder of the firm of G. W. Gail and Ax, tobacco manufacturers of Baltimore, Maryland, was born in Giessen, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 8th of July, 1828. His father, Georg Philip Gail, who married Miss Susanna Busch, was the foremost tobacco manufacturer of that town.

Georg Wilhelm Gail passed his early life in the small German town of Giessen. The influence of his mother was always especially strong upon his life, in the stimulus to effort, which she gave him and in the memory of her character. He was the first of his family to come to America. In 1847, at the age of nineteen, he left Germany for the United States and settled in Baltimore. For over half a century he was prominently connected with the business interests of that city. Before leaving Europe he had begun his business career as clerk in Amsterdam. His father, however, had determined to send him to America and had him educated accordingly. In 1850, within three years of his arrival, he founded the business which steadily grew and developed under the name of G. W. Gail and Ax. From this year until 1891, he was head of the firm, which then sold its business to the American Tobacco Company.

On the 12th of September, 1854, Mr. Gail married Miss Mary Sophia Felgner, of Baltimore. They had five children, all of whom are living. Some years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Emma Landmann who, with one son, George Philip Gail, survives him.

Mr. Gail throughout his life was a member of the Lutheran Church. He was also a member of the Germania Club of Baltimore, of the German Society of Maryland, of the Maryland Club, of the Baltimore Country Club, of the Maryland Country Club, of the German Historical Society, and of several other social and patriotic organizations.

On the 5th of October, 1905, while returning from a visit to Germany, Mr. Gail died at sea. He was buried in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore.

A sketch of the life of George William Gail, Jr., the only son, by his first wife, is also given in this volume.

GEORGE WILLIAM GAIL, Jr.

GAIL, GEORGE WILLIAM, Jr., was born in Baltimore, on the 14th of October, 1864. His father, a sketch of whose life is to be found in this volume, was Georg Wilhelm Gail, who married Miss Mary Sophia Felgner.

The years of his early life were passed partly in the country and partly in the city of Baltimore. He attended both public and private schools, but as his health was not good it was decided that he should not attempt to take a college or university course. At the age of twenty, he took a position as clerk in a tobacco jobbing house, influenced to this choice by the fact that his father was already prominently identified with the manufacture of tobacco. In 1888 he became a member of the firm of G. W. Gail and Ax, of which his father was the founder. In 1891 the firm sold its business to the American Tobacco Company, and for the next nine years Mr. Gail held a position as manager for this company, resigning in 1900. On the 5th of October, 1903, he became president of the Board of Fire Commissioners and of the Board of Public Safety, as well as a member of the Electrical Commission of Baltimore. The fire department of the city always had for him, even in his earliest boyhood, an especial interest amounting almost to fascination, and it seemed to his friends a natural result of this early interest, that he was appointed to this office. He held this position during the great fire of February 7th and 8th, 1904; serving for four years, until the 7th of October, 1907.

On the 5th of December, 1888, Mr. Gail married Miss Helen Christiana Bauch, of Richmond, Virginia. They have four children.

Mr. Gail is a Democrat. He is a member of the Germania Club of Baltimore, of the German Society of Baltimore, of the Maryland Country Club, of the Baltimore Country Club and of the Merchants Club.

His home is "Rose Hill," Pimlico Road, Baltimore.

Yours truly

L. W. Gaily.

EDWARD STANLEY GARY

GARY, EDWARD STANLEY, of Baltimore, Maryland, president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore, a member of the Emergency Committee after the great fire of 1904, and a member of the Maryland State Board of Education, was born in Alberton, Howard county, Maryland on the 26th of July, 1862. His father, Honorable James A. Gary, Postmaster-General in President McKinley's Cabinet, was a cotton manufacturer. His family was of mingled English and Scotch-Irish descent and his ancestors for several generations have been, for the most part, residents of Maryland.

His boyhood was passed in part in the country, and part in the city of Baltimore. The influence of his mother, Mrs. Lavinia W. Gary, has been very strong throughout his life. He says: "I owe to my mother more than to all else such success as I have won in life. The example, and the strong living for a purpose, of my mother, was the source of my first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life."

He attended the Friends Elementary School and the Friends High School of Baltimore; but without attempting to take a college course, he accepted a position in the cotton factory of his father at Alberton, in 1878, when he was but sixteen years old. His speedily acquired familiarity with every department of the business and his steadily increasing efficiency led to his election on February 3, 1896, as vice-president and general manager of the Gary Manufacturing Company. His election, in January, 1904, as president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore is evidence of the esteem felt for him by his fellow citizens, who are the leading merchants and manufacturers of the city. After the terrible fire which wiped out so large a part of the business district of Baltimore, Mr. Gary was one of the prominent men who originated the emergency committee; and as chairman of one of its sub-committees, he did excellent work throughout those trying months in which Baltimore was winning the admiration of the world by the way in which the city, recovering from the effects of the fire, rebuilt entire districts, and reërected business houses and apartments.

Mr. Gary has always felt a strong interest in the schools of the state; and he effectively advocated compulsory primary education. It was especially his interest in this phase of educational work, which led to his appointment in 1901 as a member of the State Board of Education.

In his church relations Mr. Gary is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a vestryman of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal Church of Baltimore and also of the Emmanuel Church.

On the 30th of September, 1885, Mr. Gary married Miss Mary Ragan Macgill, daughter of Dr. Charles G. W. Macgill, of Catonsville, Maryland. They have had four children, all of whom are living in 1907.

In politics Mr. Gary is an Independent Republican. His favorite form of amusement "is big game hunting and travel in out-of-the-way places." Mr. Gary is a member of the Maryland Club, of the University Club of Baltimore, of the Bachelors' Cotillon Club, of the Junior Cotillon Club, and of the Municipal Art Association, all of Baltimore.

To the younger citizens of the state he offers these suggestions for the attainment of true success in life: "Embrace the Christian religion, and live up to its standards since these are the highest ideals known to man. Have one fixed purpose in life and make all others subservient to it. Associate with men who are making a success of life, and who have the respect of the community."

Faithfully yours.

James Card. Gibbons.

ing, August 16, 1868. Bishop Gibbons took charge of his vicariate November 1, 1868. The entire state with an area of 52,250 square miles had at the time three Roman Catholic churches ministered to by two priests; and the total Roman Catholic population scattered from the mountains in the West to the seaboard in the East was less than one thousand. Bishop Gibbons first opened a school which he personally conducted. He built six churches and instructed and ordained a number of priests. In order to prepare for a more thorough education of the people and especially to supply the growing want for teachers and priests, he induced the Benedictine order to establish a community in the vicariate; and the movement resulted in the erection of Mary Help Abbey at Belmont, Gaston county. He also built a school-house for whites and one for negroes at Wilmington; and placed the schools in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The Sisters subsequently erected the Sacred Heart Convent at Belmont. Bishop Gibbons made the personal acquaintance of every adult Roman Catholic in the state, meeting them at their homes in all parts of the state and exercising a pastoral care over every household, neglecting none. Four years of this unceasing labor began to bear fruit, and on July 30, 1872, he was translated to the diocese of Richmond, Virginia, as successor to the Right Reverend John McGill who had died January 14, 1872. He was installed as bishop of Richmond by Archbishop Bayley, October 20, 1872. In Richmond he erected five churches, St. Peter's academy, which he placed in charge of the Xaverian Brothers, and St. Sophia's Home for Old People, which was cared for by the Little Sisters of the Poor. He also erected parochial schools in Petersburg and Portsmouth, Virginia; and St. Joseph Female Orphan Asylum in Richmond becoming overcrowded, he enlarged the building. In recognition of this work Archbishop Bayley, feeling the approaching end of his labors on earth to be near at hand, asked Leo IX. to make Bishop Gibbons his coadjutor with right of succession; and on May 20, 1877, he was nominated and on July 29, 1877, he was made titular bishop of Jinopolis, with right of succession to the primatial See of Baltimore. By virtue of this nomination and the death of Archbishop Bayley, October 3, 1877, Bishop Gibbons became Archbishop of Baltimore at the age of forty-three years. He was in this way elevated from the bishopric of Richmond to the highest ecclesiastical dignity in the Roman Catholic church in the United States.

He visited Rome in 1883 at the head of the delegation of American prelates sent to represent the affairs of the church in the United States at the Vatican, and to outline the work to come before the third Plenary Council to meet at Baltimore in 1884. Pope Leo XIII. showed Archbishop Gibbons many favors; and among them appointed him to preside over the third Plenary Council.

When the third Plenary Council met, in 1884, the progress and development of the Roman Catholic church in the United States made necessary the enactment of new decrees, which as presiding officer he helped forward, and these acts and decrees were approved by the ecclesiastical authorities. In acknowledgment of the approval of the action and course of Archbishop Gibbons, Leo XIII. created him cardinal, June 7, 1886, and he selected the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as priest, June 30, 1886, as the date on which he would be invested with the insignia of the rank of cardinal. The occasion was one of impressive religious solemnity and an embassy from Leo XIII. brought the following message: "Present to Cardinal Gibbons our affectionate paternal benediction. We remember him with the most cordial esteem and believe we could not confer the hat upon a more worthy prelate." The Pope was represented in the person of Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis who bestowed the insignia of his office upon the newly-made cardinal; and he received the apostolic benediction at the hands of the Pope at the Vatican in Rome the next year and he was admitted to membership in the College of Cardinals, being the twenty-fifth in succession. While in Rome he interpreted to the Pope the democratic spirit of American catholicity in respect to the labor organizations in the United States and the actual relations existing between the employers and the employed. He was installed as pastor of his titular church, May 25, 1887, and was assigned to the Church of Santa Maria in Trastevere, a church of great antiquity on the Tiber. He laid the corner stone of the Catholic University of America in Washington, District of Columbia, May 24, 1888; dedicated the Divinity Building November 13; 1889, and was the chancellor of the institution from its foundation. He was given an assistant in the person of Bishop Curtis formerly of Wilmington, Delaware, in 1896, at his own request and by reason of advancing age. In 1903 he went to Rome to take part in the election of a successor to Leo XIII., deceased. His simple and unostentatious kindliness which endeared him to the

people of North Carolina, Virginia and the Archdiocese of Baltimore, did not depart, when high ecclesiastical honors came to him; he was the same friend and counsellor of the poor and the rich alike; and all who knew him, within and without the communion of the church of which he was primate in America, continued to respect and love him as a faithful friend and a wise adviser. His influence broadened the American branch of the Roman Catholic church and made known to the hierarchy of the old world the meaning of American freedom. He is the author of "Faith of our Fathers" (1876); "Our Christian Heritage" (1889); "The Ambassador of Christ" (1896).

BASIL LANNEAU GILDERSLEEVE

GILDERSLEEVE, BASIL LANNEAU, professor of Greek at the Johns Hopkins University, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, on October 23, 1831. His parents were the Reverend Benjamin and Emma Louisa (Lanneau) Gildersleeve. Until he was nearly thirteen years of age, his father was his sole instructor and gave him a thorough foundation in Latin and Greek. He was fitted for college by William E. Bailey, a severe drill master, and entered the College of Charleston; but in 1845 while he was a freshman, his father removed to Virginia, and the son left college. For a year, he acted as clerk and bookkeeper for his father. In December, 1846, he entered as a student Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, remaining but a few months. Entering the College of New Jersey at Princeton, as a sophomore, he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1849, fourth in a class of seventy-nine members. He received from Princeton the degree of A.M. in 1852. After graduation, he taught for a year at Dr. Manpin's school in Richmond, Virginia. The wish to profit by the best possible training in classical philology, led him to visit Europe, and he studied at Berlin, Göttingen and Bonn, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Göttingen in 1853. Returning to the United States he continued his classical studies, gave lessons, made translations, wrote review articles, and in 1856 he was made professor of Greek at the University of Virginia. He held that chair for twenty years. From 1861 to 1866 he was also professor of Latin at the university.

On September 18, 1866, he married Miss Elizabth Fisher Colston. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

During the Civil War, Professor Gildersleeve served in the Confederate Army, and was severely wounded in 1864. In 1892, an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" from his pen, entitled the "Creed of the Old South," describes his own attitude of mind at this time, and expresses the thought and feeling of hundreds of ex-Confederates. In a paper entitled "Formative Influences," which he wrote for the "Forum," in 1891, Professor Gildersleeve spoke of himself as "a Southerner and

thoroughly identified with the South. I have shared the fortunes of the land, in which my lot was cast, and, in my time, have shared its prejudices and its defiant attitude. A clearer vision and a more tolerant spirit have come with wider experience and mellower years, but I do not regret the influence of the earlier isolation. It prepared me for slow and scant recognition, which might have been slow and scant in any case; and it taught me to seek my solace in my work, and to do that work without regard to the praise of men." He continues, in autobiographic vein: "An imaginative, prime-sautier boy, proud, shy, self-conscious, cursed with a poetic temperament and unblessed by poetic power, I was made to recognize the duty of work by the unyielding pressure of the creed in which I was brought up." "I have, through all my long career, as student and teacher, laid out my work and my time with great exactness, and have always considered punctuality in the fulfilment of every species of engagement, an indispensable virtue. This, too is a result of the instruction of my father. If one day it shall be said of me that I was not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, let nature be credited with the fervor; the diligence is due to the early domination of a creed which itself is dominated by the 'stern daughter of the voice of God.'"

In 1867, Professor Gildersleeve issued the well-known Latin grammar which bears his name. This was followed by a series of other text-books on the Latin language; embracing a primer, a reader, a school grammar, a book of Latin composition, etc. In 1875, he published an annotated edition of Persius.

A year later, in 1876, Professor Gildersleeve came to Baltimore, at the organization of the Johns Hopkins University, to take the professorship of Greek in the new university—a chair which he has filled with distinction and which he still holds. At Baltimore, he finished his edition of Justin Martyr, published in 1877, and prepared his edition of the "Odes of Pindar," published in 1885, and a volume of "Essays and Studies," which appeared in 1890. His work on the syntax of classical Greek was issued in 1900; and in its preparation he was assisted by Professor C. W. E. Miller.

In 1880, Professor Gildersleeve founded the "American Journal of Philology," which he continues to edit. His influence on American scholarship has been very great, not only from his published works but also through the number of graduate students who have come under his instruction during the past thirty years at Johns Hopkins

University, have gone out to teach in colleges and universities in all parts of the United States.

Honors have been heaped on him. William and Mary College gave him the degree of LL.D., in 1869, and the same degree was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1896, by Yale University in 1901, and by the University of Chicago in the same year. The University of the South honored him with the degree of D.C.L. in 1884, and Princeton with that of L.H.D. in 1899.

In his church relations he is a Presbyterian. Professor Gildersleeve was one of the founders of the University Club of Baltimore, of which he was president from its organization in 1881 until 1904. He is an honorary member of the Cambridge (England) Philological Society; of the Philological Syllogos of Constantinople; of the Archaeological Society of Athens; and of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies.

The records of classical scholarship and philology in the United States contain few names, if any, more widely honored than that of Basil L. Gildersleeve.

DANIEL COIT GILMAN

GILMAN, DANIEL COIT, educator and first president of Johns Hopkins university, has been the leader in organizing and developing true university work in the United States. His devotion to the cause of higher education, his steady adherence to the ideal rather than the material tendency in our American system of education, and his constant desire to make the scholarship of our country, especially in all departments of higher research, more productive of intellectual force as well as of scientific knowledge and material progress, make him one of the leading figures in our constantly improving university system. It has been justly said of him and of his work: "He believes in individuality, and holds that institutions were made for men and not men for institutions. He knows no selfishness nor has he taken part in the tendency to absorb other foundations into a great educational trust; but his faith and services are for the university invisible, not made with hands, which consists in the productive, scientific work of gifted minds, wherever they are, sympathetic by nature and made still more so by the coördination of studies, as one of the most characteristic features of our age."

He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, July 6, 1831. He is a son of William Charles Gilman; and his earliest ancestor in America was Councillor John Gilman, one of the first settlers of Exeter, New Hampshire, who came to this country from Norfolk, England, in 1638. Through his mother, Eliza Coit, he is descended from some of the leading families of eastern Connecticut.

His preparatory studies were pursued in New York city, and he was graduated from Yale college in 1852. He was engaged in post-graduate work in New Haven and Cambridge; for two years he studied in Berlin, attending lectures by Carl Ritter and Adolf Trendelenburg, after being attached for a short time to the American Legation in St. Petersburg. In 1855 while still in Europe he acted as one of the commissioners to the Exposition Universelle in Paris. He traveled extensively in Europe and gave attention to the social, political and educational condition of the countries he visited and particularly to their physical structure.

On his return to America, he was appointed librarian of Yale college and was professor of physical and political geography at the Sheffield Scientific school from 1856 to 1872, and did much to develop that institution in its early and formative years. During his residence in New Haven he was made a trustee of the Winchester astronomical observatory and a visitor of the Yale school of fine arts. He was superintendent of the New Haven city schools for a time, and was also secretary of the state board of education.

In 1861 he married Mary Ketcham, of New York. She died in 1869. In 1877 Doctor Gilman married a second time, Miss Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of John M. Woolsey of Cleveland and New Haven, and niece of President Woolsey of Yale.

From 1872 to 1875, he was president of the University of California. To the development of this institution he gave great thought and care. Its subsequent growth has been largely due to the plans he formed for it, and to the force and energy with which he set in motion new impulses and ideas in education. Doctor Gilman's attention has always been given more particularly to the interior influences and work of the institutions with which he has been connected, than to outside work and financing operations.

On December 30, 1874, he was elected president of the newly-founded Johns Hopkins university. May 1, 1875, he entered on his new duties. When Mr. Hopkins died, in 1873, he bequeathed $7,000,000 (up to that time the largest single gift ever made to education), to be divided equally between a hospital and the university. After extended inquiries, in their effort to find a man of such breadth of view and force of character as to make successful the first attempt in America to establish an institution to do distinctively post-graduate university work, Doctor Gilman was the choice of the trustees for president. A year was spent by him in formulating plans and in visiting men and institutions in Europe. The principles on which the university was founded were that it was to be free from partisan or ecclesiastical influence; its work was to be as special and as advanced as the state of the country would permit; its fame was to rest upon the character of the teachers and scholars and not upon numbers and buildings; it was to begin with a portion of the philosophical as distinct from a professional faculty; to emphasize research and to give special attention to literature and the sciences, particularly to those which bear on medicine. It has been said that "Balti-

more was made the brightest educational spot in our country" by the development of the university under Doctor Gilman's guidance. Questions of scholarship broadened into those of statesmanship. A new era opened in educational matters; and to President Gilman must be awarded praise for awakening and stimulating most powerfully the love of the higher learning and of research in our American life. His interest in the men who surrounded him was intense. Their work was watched and encouraged by him; and many of them attribute to his sympathetic suggestions of a career, and to his encouragement in it, much of the success of their later life. For years he made "the university the paradise and seminarium of young specialists."

Doctor Gilman's optimism and idealism have been two most prominent factors in his success. He sustained the courage of all in the difficulties which attended the beginning of such a work, and through the depressing years when non-paying investments of funds for a time seriously crippled his plans, he kept alive enthusiasm alike among instructors and students. It is in the brain of such leaders that great educational impulses and inspirations arise; and it is by the will of such men that they are put into practical form for the guidance of succeeding generations. Pure learning, progressive knowledge, practical results, are the standards set before young men in this institution, which has received its impress and power from the mind and services of its first president. Thoroughness and expansion have marked the courses of study in Johns Hopkins university; and no doubt individual supervision of work, and the remarkable opportunities for research so freely offered to young and ambitious aspirants, individually, are among the reasons why so many of its graduates are appreciative of the work of the university which gave them a successful launch in their life-career. Doctor Gilman's twenty-fifth anniversary in the presidency brought out abounding evidence of the gratitude, appreciation and reverence of the men who had studied under his guidance. To him the whole educational system of the United States is indebted, not only for keeping this leading university free from narrow ideas of competition and rivalry with other institutions, but also for a magnificent fight against the materializing tendencies which are too prevalent in American life. His work has done much to demonstrate that "often the most ideal course is also the most practical."

Doctor Gilman was a director of the Johns Hopkins hospital; a trustee of the Peabody Institute; the Pratt library, and the Mercantile library of Baltimore. He was appointed a trustee of the Peabody Fund for the promotion of education in the South; he is president of the Slater Fund trustees for the education of the Freedmen; president of the American Oriental society; a vice-president of the Archæological Institute of America. He was also named "officer of public instruction" in France. He was made a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, in 1896–97, of the Commission to draft a new Charter for Baltimore, and he has been president of the National Civil Service Association since 1901. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Harvard, 1876; Columbia,1887; St. John's, Baltimore, 1887; Yale, 1889; University of North Carolina, 1889; and Princeton, 1896.

Many of his addresses on education and history are collected in a volume, "University Problems in the United States," 1898. He also wrote "The Life of James Monroe," 1898. He edited the miscellaneous writings of Francis Lieber, 1881; and of Doctor Joseph P. Thompson, 1884. His addresses as president of the American Social Science Association; on the opening of Sibley college, Cornell; at the opening of Adelbert college on "The Benefit Society Derives from Universities;" and at Harvard on similar themes, are masterly efforts of a mind temperamentally and by experience fitted to deal with them.

In 1902 he resigned the presidency of the Johns Hopkins university. In the same year he was selected as the head of the Carnegie Institute, an endowment of $10,000,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie for the promotion of scientific research in its highest forms. President Gilman filled this position for two years, defining the scope, establishing the methods and settling the foundations of the work of the institute. But at the beginning of the second year he informed the trustees that having passed the age of seventy, he had fully determined to resign the presidency at the expiration of his second year. This he did, in December, 1904, the trustees accepting his resignation with professions of deep regret and high esteem.

Doctor Gilman proposes to give these next years to the carrying out of long-cherished plans for literary work.

His address is 614 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

HENRY BROOKE GILPIN

GILPIN, HENRY BROOKE, of Baltimore, wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemist, and trustee in many of the business corporations and charitable institutions and organizations of the city, was born at Baltimore on the 3d of April, 1853. His father, Bernard Gilpin, was a wholesale druggist who built up an important business in Baltimore. His mother was Mrs. Mary B. Gilpin. Joseph Gilpin, the earliest known ancestor in America of this family, came from England in 1696, settling on the Brandywine in Delaware. Among his ancestors in England, Bernard Gilpin was known in the reign of Queen Mary as the "Apostle of the North." Among the more recent members of the family, Honorable Henry D. Gilpin, a prominent lawyer, was attorney-general of the United States during President Buchanan's administration. William Gilpin went with General J. C. Fremont on the famous exploring expedition in the then unknown Northwestern territory, and he became the first governor of Colorado.

His boyhood was passed in Baltimore and he attended Friends' elementary and high school. In 1869, in his seventeenth year, he went into business with his father. He has regarded his business as a wholesale druggist and manufacturing chemist somewhat in the light of a profession, and he has contributed actively, by his own effort and by his advice, to the maintenance of high standards in the matter of manufacturing and distributing to the trade drugs, medicines, and chemical supplies. In all the social and philanthropic life of Baltimore, he has taken an active interest.

On the 27th of October, 1886, he married Miss Hattie Newcomer. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter, all of whom are living in 1907.

In politics Mr. Gilpin is identified with the Republican party. His favorite forms of amusement are yachting and driving. Mr. Gilpin is president of the Athenaeum Club, commodore of the Baltimore Yacht Club, a member of the Maryland Club, and of the Elkridge Hunt; he is also a member of the Baltimore Club. He is a member of

Sincerely yours
H. B. Gilpin

the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia. In New York City he is a member of the Atlantic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs, and of the Drug Trade Club of New York. The journals of the Drug Trade have contained numerous articles from his pen: and others with reference to his business and his life; and in the publications which chronicle the interests and events of yachting life, Mr. Gilpin has had prominent mention repeatedly.

His address is 1230 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

ALEXANDER BURTON HAGNER

HAGNER, ALEXANDER BURTON, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, was appointed in 1879 and held the position until June 1, 1903. The bench of this court has been occupied by jurists some of whose dicisions were the only authority on important questions which no other court except the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction to decide. Born in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, July 13, 1826, he was the youngest but one of eleven children. His father was a trusted public officer for fifty-eight years, having been appointed a clerk during the administration of President Washington. He was a man of "unswerving integrity, marked industry and intelligence and devotion to duty." His mother, Frances Randall Hagner, was a woman of strong intellectual character and exerted an ennobling influence on her son. Both the paternal and the maternal grandfather of Justice Hagner served in the Revolutionary war.

Youthful games, sports and study, filled the years of his boyhood; and he early developed a taste for gardening and for mechanical work. This last mentioned bent was so strong that he writes: "On the bench I took pleasure in deciding patent office cases, involving nice questions about inventions."

He was sent to the best schools in Washington and Georgetown, and was graduated from Princeton college in 1845. He read law with his uncle, Alexander Randall, in Annapolis, Maryland, and formed a partnership with him in 1854, which continued until 1876, and after that date the firm name was continued though the partnership was with his cousin, J. Wirt Randall. Mr. Hagner was actively engaged in the duties of his profession in the Court of Appeals, circuit courts of Anne Arundel, Calvert, and other counties, in the courts of Baltimore, and before committees of the state legislature, from April, 1848, until January, 1879. During this time he was employed in numerous important cases involving novel and interesting questions, acting at times as judge advocate of courts-

martial. He was attorney for the Farmer's National Bank of Annapolis, Maryland, of which he was a director. In politics a Whig, as such he was elected to the Maryland legislature in 1854, and during that session served as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. In 1857 he was an independent union candidate for congress, but was unsuccessful. In 1860, he was one of the Bell and Everett electors in Maryland. He was commissioned, January 29, 1879, as one of the associate judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to succeed Judge Olin; and he served nearly twenty-five years, the first native of the District who ever occupied a judicial position within its borders.

He is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. Of his reading, he says, "good historical and biographical works chiefly interest me, with good novels which I enjoy very much. Still I am fond of driving and riding on horseback; walking and hunting; but am not much of a proficient in any games of modern times." "The wishes of my parents accorded with my own as to my choice of a profession, after I recovered from the predilections of my youth; but accident, as is generally the case, had a great deal to do with my impulses. Home, school, early companionship, and contact with men in active life—each of these in almost equal proportion was operative with me, in attaining such measure of success as I can claim to have attained, and whatever failure there has been in my ideals, has been from lack of ambition, and distaste for the methods usually considered essential to political success." He adds, "I should urge young Americans to study and abide by the advice of George Washington in his farewell address; to love their country and reverence such of its men as have followed the precepts of Washington. Absolute truthfulness and sobriety of life will certainly insure success to those who have the ability to perform the duties devolving upon them."

He married in 1854, Louisa, daughter of Randolph Harrison, of Goochland county, Virginia. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Justice Hagner by St. John's college, Annapolis, Maryland. He is a member of the Cosmos club, of the American Historical Association, of the National Geographic Society, and of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Virginia Historical Society; an ex-president and now vice-president of the Washington Alumni Society of Princeton; and for many years president of the South River club

of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, organized in 1742. He is the senior warden of St. John's Episcopal church, of which his father was one of the founders in 1816. On the thirty-first of March, 1903, he resigned his official position as Justice, to take effect on June 1, following. On the last day of his appearance in court in general term, the members of the bar presented to him, as a testimonial of their regard, an elegant silver vase. A. S. Worthington, Esq., in the presentation address, said: "The men who have been practicing before you here for so many years, asking for and abiding by the judgments which you have rendered, have for you the highest possible regard. They recognize the fact that the ambition with which you entered upon the practice of that profession which you followed so many years at the bar, and have ornamented here so long upon the bench, has been gratified; that in the practice of that profession your life has been a success."

Very truly yours
Clayton Otlall

Baltimore
December, 1907

CLAYTON COLMAN HALL

HALL, CLAYTON COLMAN, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 24th day of August, 1847. He is the son of Thomas William Hall and Elizabeth Stickney (Ward) Hall. His father was a merchant and a prominent Mason; a director of the Maryland Penitentiary; and one of the organizers of the Merchants Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. Hall's ancestors came to America from Great Britain, either from England, Scotland or Wales, several of them between the years 1636 and 1676. Among the more distinguished of these may be named Samuel Penhallow, Chief Justice of New Hampshire, Humphrey Atherton, Major General in Massachusetts, Colonel Joshua Wingate, who served at the siege of Louisburg, and John Cutt, who was President of the New Hampshire Council and ex officio Governor.

Mr. Hall's early life was spent in Baltimore, and his education was chiefly obtained under private tutors and from private reading. In early manhood he was active in fox-hunting, duck-shooting and other outdoor sports.

At the age of fifteen years he began active business life in the counting room of a mercantile house, though his habits were then and continued to be those of a student. He has for nearly forty years been an insurance actuary; and he is also a member of the bar. He became actuary of the Maryland Life Insurance Company in 1868; and this position he resigned in 1901 in order to give his entire attention to private practice as a lawyer and consulting actuary. He is now adviser of numerous corporations, and has been actuary to the State Insurance Department since 1878; examiner of trust companies for the Treasurer of Maryland since 1898; and a member of the State Board of Examiners of public accountants since 1900.

It was chiefly through his efforts that in 1893 a commission was appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to consider the subject of the construction of a sewerage system; and work upon such a system has recently begun.

From 1881 to 1883 Mr. Hall pursued advanced courses of study in physics, mathematics and political economy at the Johns Hopkins University; and in 1902 he received from that institution the degree of Master of Arts, *causa honoris*. He had previously received, in 1897, the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Maryland.

In addition to other contributions to the history of Maryland, Mr. Hall has published "The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate"—an accurate and interesting history of the provincial period of the State, originally delivered in the form of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University in the year 1902.

As a result of his investigation of the subject, the beautiful design of the provincial seal of Maryland was in 1876 restored as the great seal of the State.

Mr. Hall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and editor of its "Transactions." For a number of years he was active in the military establishment of the State, serving for three years in the ranks, for three years as Captain in the 5th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, and for five years on the brigade staff as Major and Quartermaster. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and Chairman of its Committee on Publications; of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in Maryland, of which he is Historian; also of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the University Club and of the Merchants Club. In politics Mr. Hall is a Democrat. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been Vestryman of St. Barnabas Church since 1871, and has been a member of the Diocesan Convention and Chairman of its Committee on Donations. He is also a member of the Churchmen's Club.

Since 1904 Mr. Hall has been lecturer in the Department of Economics in the Johns Hopkins University, his subject being the Theory and Practice of Insurance.

In 1895, on the 29th of June, Mr. Hall married Miss Camilla Ridgely Morris, daughter of the late Thomas Hollingsworth Morris and granddaughter of the late Honorable Reverdy Johnson. They have two children, Clayton Morris Hall and Camilla Elizabeth Pemberton Hall.

Yours Truly
W. Hall Harris.

WILLIAM HALL HARRIS

FOR many months preceding President Roosevelt's appointment of Mr. Warfield's successor as postmaster of Baltimore, in December, 1904, speculation had been rife regarding the chances of the several avowed candidates.

Mr. Harris had never been an intense partisan, or the personal devotee of any party leader; and perhaps this was the reason why his candidacy had not been publicly discussed.

In the legal circles, however, from which Mr. Harris was called to assume direction of the Baltimore Post Office, by quiet method and dignified practice he had won an enviable reputation as one of the leading lawyers of the city. Instantly the announcement of his appointment was made, the profession, as if with one voice, expressed satisfaction and a belief that the postal affairs of the city would be administered with wisdom and justice. A postal service in Baltimore which has been free of so much as a rumor of partisan bias, and which has met with the entire approval of all commercial interests because of its business-like administration, resulted from the selection of Mr. Harris as postmaster.

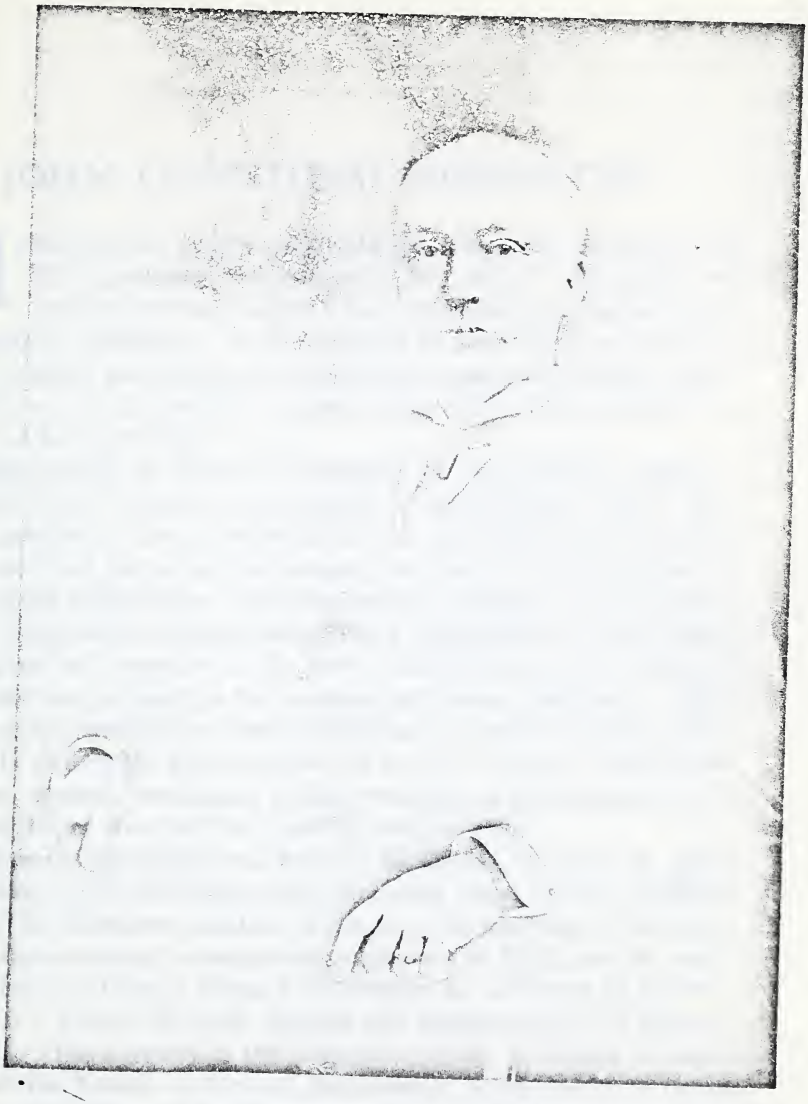
William Hall Harris was born in Baltimore, October 12, 1852. His father, James Morrison Harris, was one of the leaders of the Baltimore bar and a member of congress from 1856 to 1862. His mother was, before her marriage, Miss Sidney Calhoun Hall. Among the ancestors of the family in the United States are William Harris, who came to Pennsylvania from Ireland; Joran Kyn, an officer in the body guard of the Swedish governor of Delaware, who came to Delaware from Sweden during the first half of the seventeenth century; Christopher Gist, who came to Maryland about 1660; John Hall, an Englishman, who settled in Maryland about the same time; and John Calhoun, who came from Scotland to Maryland before 1730. In the line of John Calhoun was James Calhoun, who served as first mayor of Baltimore; and in the line of John Hall was Josias Carvil Hall, a colonel in the Revolutionary army.

The childhood days of William Hall Harris were passed in the country, where he occupied much of his time with out-of-door sports. He received his early education at a private school in Baltimore. He also learned much in his home, his parents exerting a strong influence for good on his intellectual, moral, and spiritual life.

When he made his entrance into the business world it was with no set purpose of following a profession. In 1867 he became a clerk in a coffee importing house, and until 1872 he filled various clerical positions, in the latter year becoming a supercargo. From 1872 to 1874 Mr. Harris was a railway manager. He then determined to enter the legal profession, and he read law in his father's office from 1874 to 1876. In the latter year he was admitted to the bar, and has since that time practiced law in Baltimore.

In the same year that Mr. Harris began his professional career he was married to Miss Alice Patterson, daughter of Henry Patterson, a son of William Patterson of Baltimore. The Harris family consists of four children in addition to the parents: three sons and one daughter. The family attends the First Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Harris is a trustee.

Mr. Harris belongs to a number of clubs and societies, among others to the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Maryland Historical Society, the University Club, and to the Bar Associations of Baltimore and of the State of Maryland. He is assistant general secretary of the Sons of the Revolution and a vice-president of the Maryland Historical Society. In politics he has always been a Republican, though his labors in his party's behalf have usually been performed in a quiet and unostentatious way. On December 26, 1904, President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster of Baltimore City. His minute care in administrative matters, his unfailing courtesy, his remarkable tact and address, and his excellent ability and culture admirably fit him for this position.



Yours faithfully
John C. Hammelet

JOHN COHNHEIM HEMMETER

HEMMETER, JOHN COHNHEIM. In a city renowned for its physicians and surgeons, Dr. John C. Hemmeter of Baltimore has attained a position of peculiar distinction in the medical profession. In the practice of his calling he has built up for himself an international reputation that wins for him, from all sections of the country, patients who desire the treatment in which he has specialized.

His practice is limited to diseases of the digestive organs—stomach, liver, intestines and diseases of metabolism, obesity, diabetes, gout, etc. As an instructor he has won distinction in the lecture-room and physiologic laboratory, and in the administration of educational institutions. Dr. Hemmeter's lectures at the University of Maryland have been attended by a large portion of the younger physicians and surgeons of the city of Baltimore, and by hosts of men who are engaged in the medical profession elsewhere. While engaged in teaching the truths which have already become established in physiology and medicine, he has also devoted considerable time to research work; and in the recording of his discoveries his pen has found constant and valuable employment.

John C. Hemmeter was born in Baltimore on April 25, 1863. His father, John Hemmeter, was for many years general emigrant agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was born in Germany, from which country he emigrated to America in 1850; and he was a descendant of George Michael Hemmeter, an architect of renown, who was a Royal Landrath, Horath and Magistratsrath, in Munich, Bavaria. The ancestry of the Hemmeter family of Munich is traced back to the history of Greece; the name is undoubtedly of Greek origin. The father of Dr. Hemmeter was one of the founders and directors of the German Orphan Asylum and of the German Aged People's Home of Baltimore.

Dr. Hemmeter spent his youth in Baltimore, giving much attention during his early years to music and to nature study. At the public schools of Baltimore, including the Baltimore City College,

he received his early training. He also studied for six years at the Königliches Gymnasium at Wiesbaden. After completing his academic studies, he entered the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1884. In his young manhood, he had come under the influence of such works as Tyndall's "Fragments of Science," and the "Reign of Law" by the Duke of Argyle. After completing his course for the degree of doctor of medicine, he pursued certain philosophical studies, and in 1890 the degree of doctor of philosophy was conferred upon him by the Johns Hopkins University. He also did considerable post-graduate work in physiology at the University of Berlin under Du Bois Reymond, and in chemistry at the Fresenius Laboratory at Wiesbaden.

Dr. Hemmeter began his professional career in 1884, when he was appointed physician in charge of the Bayview Asylum, Baltimore. Since that time he has filled a number of important positions, having been at various times consulting physician, clinician, and physiologist at the University of Maryland. He is consultant to several hospitals, including that attached to his alma mater, and since 1903 he has been professor of physiology and clinical professor of medicine at the University of Maryland. It was through Dr. Hemmeter's efforts that sufficient funds were raised to construct and equip the clinical and physiological laboratory at the hospital of the University; and Dr. Hemmeter also serves as one of the regents of this institution.

Dr. Hemmeter's clinical and experimental researches in diseases of the digestive organs have made his name familiar throughout the medical world; and numerous papers by him on this subject have been published in American, French, and German medical and scientific journals. Among his important contributions to medicine are those relating to the pathologic histology of gastric hyperacidity, and the causation of cancer of the stomach and the intestines.

In May, 1907, he announced his discovery of a hitherto unknown internal secretion of the salivary glands. The only secretion of the salivary glands theretofore known, was the saliva. But Hemmeter's new "Salivary Secretin" does not pass through the salivary ducts but into the blood circulation; and its function is to stimulate the secretion of gastric juice. Excision of the salivary glands in dogs causes loss of secretion of gastric juice eventually; and extract made from salivary glands when injected into the circulation brings about

a temporary restoration of secretion of gastric juice. (Publ. i. Proc. Soc. F. Ex. Biol. and Med., 1907, N. Y.) Also in "Science," October 11, 1907, p. 473.

He has published many valuable works, among others: "The Organic Diseases of the Stomach," "Diseases of the Intestines" (2 volumes), "The Physiological Effects of Ergot and its Clinical Applications," "A History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (Johns Hopkins University Bulletin for May, 1905), besides numerous contributions to medical journals in Europe and America; "The Scientific, Poetic and Literary Activity of Albrecht Von Haller" (Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, 1907), "The Physiologic Effects of Ethylic Alcohol." In 1902–1903, Wilbur F. Skillman, M.D., and Charles C. Coaser, M.D., compiled all of Dr. Hemmeter's special publications, apart from the above larger works, in one volume, entitled "Experimental and Clinical Contributions to the Science of Medicine, by J. C. Hemmeter."

Dr. Hemmeter has been president of the American Gastro-enterological Association, of the Medical Journalist Club of Baltimore, of the University of Maryland Medical Association, and other scientific organizations. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Honorary Fellow of several State Medical Societies; associate editor of "Archiv für Verdaungskrankheiten," and of the "Archiv für Klinische Medizin of Berlin; and corresponding member of Königl: Kaiserl: Gesellsch. Oestreichischer Aerzte, member of the König Kais. Gesellschaft f. innere Medizin u. Kinderheilkunde, Vienna, and of the Congress für Innere Medizin, Germany.

On January 18, 1893, Dr. Hemmeter was married to Helene Emelia Hilgenberg of Baltimore. He is a communicant of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the University Club, the Johns Hopkins, and the Germania Clubs of Baltimore, and also belongs to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland University, the Johns Hopkins Medical Society, and the Baltimore Medical Journal Club. The Board of Governors of St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1895, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. A life-size portrait painted by the Baltimore artist, Louis Dietrich, was recently presented to Dr. Hemmeter by his associates and former post-graduate pupils. There were 100 subscribers to the portrait fund.

The diversion of Dr. Hemmeter's busy life is music. He has

devoted much time to the study of theory and harmony, and has written compositions for the piano and voice, as well as for full orchestra and mixed chorus. His cantata, "Hygeia," for full orchestra and male chorus, was first produced in Baltimore at a convention of the American Medical Association in 1896, and since then has been rendered in many cities of this country. He has also composed a musical setting for the Twenty-third Psalm for full orchestra and chorus. He studied the theory of music under Professor Jahn, Director of the Imperial Opera at Wiesbaden, and later of Vienna, and he has appeared in the rôle of contributor to the literature of music with a biography of Theodore Billroth, and a translation into English of this author's work on the "Psychology of Music," and in a number of articles in German musical journals and in the "Musical Courier" of New York.

In 1904 Dr. Erdman Brandt, and Dr. Carl N. Brandt, of New York, dedicated their work on "Topographic and Physiologic Anatomy" which contains many valuable illustrations, to Prof. J. C. Hemmeter. He was also appointed president of the Centennial Celebration of the University of Maryland, which was held from May 30 to June 2, 1907. His works on diseases of the stomach and on diseases of the intestines have been translated into German.

Yours truly
James P. Anderson

JAMES BARNES HENDERSON

HENDERSON, JAMES BARNES, Associate Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, was born in the village of Neelsville, Montgomery county, Maryland, March 23, 1845. His parents were James S. H. and Rosanna J. (Neel) Henderson. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, a man of impulsive nature but of fine mind, with firm convictions and pronounced opinions. The mother, who was a daughter of one of the founders of the village in which both she and the subject of this sketch were born, was a woman of excellent endowments of mind and heart. The earliest known ancestors of the family in America were of Scotch-Irish blood. They emigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, before the War of the Revolution. On the maternal side his great-grandfather served in the Continental Army, in which he attained the rank of major.

The early years of the life of James Barnes Henderson were passed in the small village in which he was born. His health was good, and, with the exception of a strong desire to read the lives of great men, especially the biography of Napoleon Bonaparte his favorite book, his tastes and interests were those of the average village boy of his time and locality.

When they were in session he was a constant attendant at the public schools, but, in order that he might be led to form habits of industry and economy, he was kept regularly employed during his vacations. From the public schools he went to an academy in Pennsylvania, where he remained for about five years, after which, he completed his education as far as public institutions are concerned, at a normal school in the same State.

He commenced the active work of life when only seventeen years of age, as teacher of a public school in Pennsylvania. Later he removed to Maryland, where he taught school for three years, and, while engaged in teaching, also studied law.

In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and at once commenced active practice. Hard work and careful attention to the interests

of his clients made him widely and favorably known to the public and gave him an honorable rank in his profession. In 1879, on the occurrence of a vacancy in that office, he was appointed State's Attorney for Maryland. Later in the year he was elected to this office; and he was reëlected in 1883. In January, 1895, he was appointed Associate Judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Maryland, and in the following November he was elected to this high position for the full constitutional term of fifteen years. Among other positions of honor and influence which have been held by Judge Henderson, may be named those of director of the Montgomery County National Bank; trustee and treasurer of the Rockville Academy; and trustee of the Rockville Presbyterian Church.

Judge Henderson was married, August 11, 1870, to Clara S. Anderson, of Rockville, Maryland. They have had eight children, of whom seven were living in 1905.

Believing that a judicial position should be a bar to political activity, either as regards parties or factions, Judge Henderson has not, in recent years, been active in politics, though from his earliest political life he has been identified with the Democratic party. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian Church. He has never given special attention to athletics, or adopted any system of physical culture; but he finds both pleasant relaxation and healthful exercise in walking.

In the choice of a profession, Judge Henderson followed his own inclination, with which, however, his parents were in full sympathy. His esteem for his father and his deep and lasting affection for his mother, have exerted a strong influence upon his life and have helped him greatly in his efforts to win success.

He is a man of courteous manners, genial disposition, and kindly heart. In the large circle of his acquaintances he is universally respected as a citizen, while as a jurist he is highly honored by the bar and the general public. By virtue of both character and accomplishment he takes a high rank among the "Men of Mark in Maryland." To young men, and especially to those whose educational advantages are limited, his life should be an encouragement and an inspiration.

Judge Henderson resides at Rockville, Montgomery County, Maryland.

Yours very Respectfully
R. C. Hoffman

RICHARD CURZON HOFFMAN

HOFFMAN, RICHARD CURZON. Prominent among the names of those who helped to regain for Baltimore her commercial prominence after the Civil War, is that of Richard Curzon Hoffman, whose career is typically that of a business leader fighting the city's battles against Northern capitalists and promoters. Mr. Hoffman had sympathized with the South in her contention upon the question of State Rights, and cast his lot with the Confederate States, serving as a soldier during the entire war. When the Southern Cause became a lost cause, with characteristic courage he returned home and immediately entered the thick of the commercial battle which was then waging against his native city. Mr. Hoffman never for a moment relented in his campaign for the advancement of Baltimore's commercial interests; and from the time of his return after the surrender at Appomattox, to the present day, he has been on the alert to defeat any scheme that would take from the city aught of her importance as a business center.

Richard Curzon Hoffman was born in Baltimore, in the old mansion which stood at No. 1 West Franklin street, on July 13, 1839. His father, Samuel Hoffman, was one of the most prominent merchants of his day, distinguished alike for his integrity and good business judgment, and for his generosity. During the business crisis of 1837, he performed yeoman's service in helping his fellow-merchants, and for his kindness at this time he was afterwards presented with a silver epergne as a testimonial of their gratitude and regard.

The founder of the Hoffman family in America was Jan Peter Hoffman, who emigrated from Germany in 1745, and settled at Rose Gardens, near Frederick City, Maryland; his son, Peter Hoffman, came to Baltimore, where his descendants have lived ever since. Elizabeth Rebecca Becker Curzon Hoffman, the mother of Richard Curzon Hoffman, was the daughter of Richard Curzon, Jr., of the distinguished family of Curzon of Kedleston, England, among whose colonial ancestors were Major General John Hammond, Colonel Nicholas Greenberry, and John Moale.

Mr. Hoffman's early youth was spent in Baltimore, where he attended the Chestnut Hill and McNally schools, two of the best known educational institutions of the day. In 1856 he decided to follow a mercantile career, and leaving school entered the office of Gilmor Hoffman, a stock broker, where he filled the humble position of office boy. Mr. Hoffman continued in this business until the outbreak of hostilities in 1861. He had always been a sympathizer with the South, and in April, 1861, he went to Richmond, where he was mustered into the Confederate service on May 24, as lieutenant of Company B, 21st Virginia Volunteer Infantry, "Stonewall" Jackson's Second Brigade. Afterwards he was promoted to a captaincy, and he was with General Robert E. Lee when the latter surrendered his army at Appomattox Court House, on April 9, 1865.

Mr. Hoffman returned to Baltimore in 1866 and reëntered business life. He founded the firm of Hoffman, Thompson and Company, iron merchants, with D. Bowley Thompson as his partner. Upon the death of Mr. Thompson, he continued the business of which he is still the head, as R. C. Hoffman and Company. This firm is the representative of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Maryland Steel Company, the Central Iron and Steel Company, the Pulaski Iron Company, the Reed Island Iron Company, and the Union Mining Company.

In 1883 Mr. Hoffman began his career as a railroad official, becoming vice-president of the constituent companies of the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company; and on the death of Mr. Robinson, in February 1893, he was made president. In 1894 the Southern Railroad, J. P. Morgan, and Ryan interests desired to acquire a holding in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad—which was the parent company—and made a bitter attack upon the combination in order to gain control. This move was followed by one of the hardest fought railroad wars of the century, which was continued until 1896. Mr. Hoffman met the attack at every turn, and each time came out victorious. A truce of two years was finally declared, Mr. Hoffman being permitted to name his own terms; but before the truce had expired the railroad property had so greatly appreciated in value that a sale was made of all the stock of the parent company at a large profit to the holders. In recognition of the valued services of Mr. Hoffman in his efforts to conserve the interests of the stockholders, they presented him with an elaborate dinner service of silver.

Thereafter Mr. Hoffman retired from railroad management and resumed his labors in the business to which he had previously given his time and energies. In addition to his supervision of the affairs of the iron merchant business, Mr. Hoffman is connected with many other enterprises. He was a director of the National Farmers and Planters Bank; the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company; the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company; the Old Dominion Steamship Company of New York; the Roanoke, Norfolk and Baltimore Steamboat Company; the Reed Island Iron Company; the Foster's Falls Iron Company; the Maryland Steel Company; the Security Fire Insurance Company; the Savings Bank of Baltimore; and a number of other financial and industrial companies but retains a directorship in only the Savings Bank of Baltimore, and in the Maryland Steel Company in which company he is largely interested.

Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; the United Confederate Veterans; the Society of the Army of Northern Virginia in Virginia; and the Society of the Maryland Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland. He is president of the Maryland Club, and a member of the Bachelor's Cotillon, the Country Club, the Junior Cotillon, the Maryland Jockey Club, and other clubs.

He married, October 28, 1880, Miss Eliza Lawrence Dallam, the daughter of Edward Boothby Dallam and Henrietta Mactier Dallam. They have six children: Richard Curzon Hoffman, Jr.; Henrietta Mactier Hoffman, Elizabeth Curzon Hoffman, Mary Dorothea Hoffman, Wilmer Hoffman, and Eliza Lawrence Hoffman.

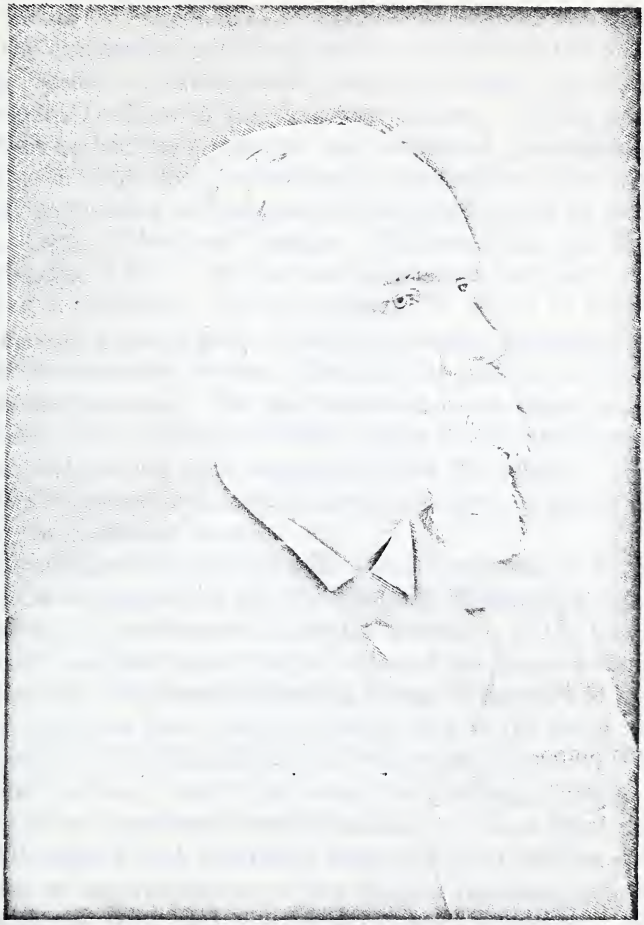
JOHN MIFFLIN HOOD

HOOD, JOHN MIFFLIN. When the active career of John Mifflin Hood, railroad president, was brought to a close in December, 1906, one of the most conservative newspapers of the South said, in an editorial: "Probably no citizen of Baltimore within the memory of men of this generation contributed more largely to the material welfare and prosperity of this city and of the State of Maryland than did John Mifflin Hood."

He was born at Bowling Green, near Sykesville, Maryland, on April 5, 1843. His father, Dr. Benjamin Hood, was a practicing physician who had married Miss Hanna Mifflin Coulter of Baltimore. Their son studied in the elementary schools of Howard and Harford counties, and later entered Rugby's Institute at Mt. Washington, from which he was graduated in 1859. Previous to this, however, he had developed a passion for higher mathematics and engineering, and he sought at once an opportunity to gratify his desire to become an engineer.

At the age of sixteen, he began his career as a railroad man. His first service was with an engineering corps, then constructing a new line for the Delaware Railroad. This corps of builders was subsequently engaged to construct portions of the Eastern Shore Railroad of Maryland, and young Hood continued with it. During the first two years of his work as an engineer, he gave his superiors such evidences of his ability as prompted them to advance him to the position of assistant engineer.

In August of 1861, determined to try a field with which he was unacquainted, but of which he hoped greater things than he had been able to attain in the somewhat restricted home territory, where he had worked from 1859 to 1861, he went to Brazil. The conditions in South America did not, however, prove as promising as he had anticipated. At about the time when the enthusiastic young engineer had become discouraged with the outlook in Brazil, he received news of the struggle between the North and South; and he determined to cast his lot with the Confederate States. Hastening home



Yours truly

V. Stefansson

to Baltimore, he soon ran the blockade and placed himself at the service of the Confederacy.

He was at first assigned as topographical engineer and draughtsman to the engineering corps engaged in constructing the road from Danville, Virginia, to Greensboro, North Carolina, now known as the Piedmont Division of the Southern Railway. When the work upon which he had been engaged was completed, preferring to perform active military duty, he declined a commission in the engineering corps and enlisted as a private in Company C of the 2d Maryland Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia. He served with this company until the spring of 1864. But men of his training were both valuable and scarce in the South, and he consented to return to his original work, receiving a commission as second lieutenant in Company B, 1st regiment of engineering troops. He held this position until the surrender at Appomattox. He was wounded seven times in various engagements; and at Stanard's Mill, during the Spottsylvania campaign, he had his left arm shattered above the elbow. Although at first the surgeons despaired of saving the arm, in course of time the injury was entirely cured.

Returning from the battlefield to his native State, in September of 1865 he was engaged by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad to make surveys for the extension of the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central between the Susquehanna river and Baltimore. He was next placed in charge of the work of the same company upon the Port Deposit branch; and at the same time, as chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, he constructed the line through Cecil county to the Susquehanna. Subsequently he was appointed superintendent as well as chief engineer of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central, and in 1870 he assumed the duties of superintendent of the Florida Railroad, later known as the Atlantic, Gulf, and West India Transit Company. His services were engaged by the Oxford and York Railroad, a narrow gauge line in Pennsylvania, in November, 1871; while performing the duties of this office, he also served as chief engineer of a projected line which was known as the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York Railroad, the construction of which was discontinued by the panic of 1873.

Throughout these years Mr. Hood was gaining the experience and the valuable technical knowledge which were to serve him so well in the greatest undertaking of his life, the rehabilitation of the

Western Maryland Railroad. On the surface of things there appeared little to attract a man of his ability to such a position as the Western Maryland could offer him in 1874; and yet he was drawn to it, because of his affection for his native State and his belief that he could make the road of great value to Maryland. The company of which he soon became president was at that time in a very precarious condition. The road had been fostered by the city of Baltimore; but it seemed destined to exist only as a parasitic enterprise, draining the city's finances and offering no return. Baltimore had become involved in the project from the desire to recover the trade of the Cumberland Valley which centered at Hagerstown and was being diverted to Philadelphia.

At the time when Mr. Hood formed this connection with the Western Maryland, the company was sorely in need of an efficient executive. At the suggestion of the president of the road, Mr. Hood's name was considered for an official position, and he was elected vice-president and general superintendent. A few months later, on March 24, 1874, upon the resignation of the temporary president, he was elected president and general manager of the Western Maryland. To the duties of these two offices were added those of chief engineer of the road; and Mr. Hood continued to perform the services devolving upon the incumbent of these three positions for nearly thirty years, until 1902.

The Western Maryland had just completed its road to the canal at Williamsport. The system then had a trackage of ninety miles, most of which was in wretched condition and could not be operated with profit. The company possessed almost no equipment; its trains were unsafe for travel, and its freight was poorly handled. The Western Maryland in 1874 was absolutely bankrupt; the taxpayers of Baltimore were annually required to pay large sums of money in interest upon loans for the enterprise. Washington county was also heavily involved in the line.

Such were the conditions in 1874, when Mr. Hood became president of the Western Maryland; but before he resigned as president, the road had been placed in first class condition; it operated more than four hundred and fifty miles of track; its equipment was that of the best railroads; and the city's burden of carrying a large part of the expense of the Western Maryland had been converted into an interest in the road for which the purchaser of the company was willing

to pay more than nine million dollars. In addition to these results, the country traversed by his road had been developed into one of the favorite summer resorts, as well as one of the most profitable farming and dairying sections of the Atlantic seaboard.

It was the result of this advancing prosperity which deprived the Western Maryland of the services of President Hood in 1902. On account of the advantageous sale he was able to consummate for the city of Baltimore and Washington county, and as a consequence of this sale, his activities were directed to a new field. The street railways of Baltimore, some time before merged into one large company, needed an executive who would be able to perform the same work there which President Hood had done in connection with the Western Maryland. The United Railways and Electric Company invited Mr. Hood to become its president, and in view of the fact that the city had sold its interest in the railroad, he decided to tender his resignation, which was finally accepted with reluctance by the railroad company, and assumed the presidency of the street railway system. There was nothing in the business life of President Hood which gave him as great pain as did his separation from the employees who had stood by him during his twenty-eight years as president of the road for which all had labored together.

President Hood came to the United Railways at an opportune time. He had been with the street railways company but a short while when the great fire crippled the system. Through his unceasing labors and untiring energy the various lines were early restored to their normal condition. Through his instrumentality, too, the financial condition of the company was greatly improved. He was the advocate of progress, whatever the field in which he labored. He overtaxed his physical powers in his endeavors to improve the street railways system of Baltimore, and as a direct result he suffered the physical breakdown which was followed by his death on December 17, 1906.

The two greatest accomplishments of President Hood's life—his rehabilitation of the Western Maryland Railroad and his rebuilding of the United Railways after the Baltimore fire of 1904, represented each a twofold attainment. The companies for which he labored, were both crippled for funds; as well as being somewhat involved in disputes with the people, from whom additional funds must come if they were to come at all. In both instances he won the things for

which he had striven, and with it he also gained the confidence of the people, who, as a mark of respect and esteem, gave him the title of "General," by which he was always known. He was a man who accomplished remarkable things, and their accomplishment was all the more remarkable because of the quiet way in which he labored. The secret of his success lay in his unwavering fearlessness and determination; and in his uniform courtesy. His most marked characteristic was perhaps that of being ever the gentleman. Regarded as the largest contributor to the prosperity of Baltimore and of Maryland during his generation he was still most unaffected and cordial in his manner and the most approachable of men. The source of his greatness really lay in his approachableness. His employees, when they had occasion to confer with him, found in him one who made the task simple for them. It was neither difficult to see him nor to obtain his advice, and it was this democracy of his administration that won him the hearty support of those under him and made possible the apparently impossible things which he accomplished.

General Hood was married to Miss Florence Eloise Haden, and had six children. Mrs. Hood is a native of Goochland county, Virginia, and a first cousin of the late P. W. McKinney, who served as governor of Virginia. There were two sons, both of whom followed their father's profession as civil engineers, and four daughters.

Yours Very Truly
Jacob D. Cox

JACOB WILLIAM HOOK

HOOK, JACOB WILLIAM, merchant, manufacturer, banker and president and director of many companies, of Baltimore, Maryland, was born in the city where he has lived for the last fifty-eight years, on the seventh of December, 1849. His father, Jacob Hock, was of German descent and birth (although one of his great grandparents was English) and before he left Germany had served as burgomaster of his native town. With his wife, Mrs. Catherine Hook, he left Germany for America in 1847, and settled in Baltimore, where he became a large property holder in the northeast section of the city, and came to be identified with a number of the financial institutions of the city, although he always declined to be a candidate for political honors.

The boyhood of Jacob William Hook was passed in a suburban residence near Baltimore. He was fond of out-of-door life, and was a strong, hearty and happy boy. The influence of his mother upon his moral and spiritual life was deep and strong. He attended private schools through his early boyhood; but when he was fourteen years old, his eager desire to be actively engaged in business led his parents to consent to his withdrawing from school to enter the employ of a wholesale grocery, commission and brokerage house. From that time, the boy became self-supporting; and in his boyhood and youth he established those principles of business life which have contributed to his success and have governed his relations with his business associates for forty years and more.

As shipping clerk and general clerk for Wilson, Son & Company, of Baltimore, he started in business in 1863. After some years with this firm, he entered the wholesale hide and tallow business, in which he has been steadily successful.

Mr. Hook is president of the Old Town National Bank; of the Provident Building and Loan Association; of the Western Maryland Building and Loan Association; and of the Imperial Bottle Cap and Machine Co. He is also a director of various financial and industrial companies and corporations. From 1883 to 1891 Mr. Hook served

for eight years as "Director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on the part of the City of Baltimore," and is now a director of the Valley Railroad Company on the part of said city. He has served as foreman and as assistant foreman of grand juries.

A course of reading in commercial law which he prescribed for himself early in life, he has found of great use not only for the conduct of his own business affairs, but also as a qualification for the discharge of those duties of trust for the interests of others which have been imposed upon him by his fellow-citizens and his business associates. Next after the influence of his early home, he regards as the strongest influence in shaping his life, "Contact with men who are engaged in the active business of life."

On the eighteenth of March, 1873, Mr. Hook married Miss M. Annie Miller. Of their four children, two are living in 1907.

His political convictions ally Mr. Hook to the Democratic party, whose measures and nominees he has uniformly supported. By religious belief and preference, he is affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

His favorite form of exercise and amusement is driving.

He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is Past Grand Officer of the Odd Fellows.

Without attempting to deal in detail with the work which Mr. Hook has been able to accomplish for the different companies and institutions with whose management he has been identified, it is proper to say that the press of Baltimore with great unanimity have given him the highest commendation for his business record as president of the Old Town National Bank, which has grown in reputation and increased in the volume of its business most steadily under his presidency.

To the young men of Maryland Mr. Hook offers these suggestions: "Select a vocation in the line of your natural ability; make honesty in thought and action the keynote of your life; and cherish a high ambition to do something for the honor of your family, your country, and God who offers eternal life to 'him that overcometh.'"

WILLIAM LEE HOWARD

HOWARD, WILLIAM LEE, physician, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, November 1, 1860. He was the son of Mark Howard and Angeline Lee, his wife. His father, a native of Kent county, England, was a lawyer and president of the National Fire Insurance Company. His earliest known ancestors in America were Stephen Hart, who came from Colchester, England, in 1630, and the Lees, who were engaged in the French and Indian wars.

In his youth Doctor Howard traveled extensively with his father, and spent much time on long ocean trips, strengthening a constitution which was naturally frail. He says: "My reading has been extensive, from Seamanship to Huxley, Darwin to Haeckel, Bible to Ibsen. Late years I have had to saturate myself with works on morbid psychology and mental diseases. Enjoy, and always did as a child, finding out the cause of things. Never took anything on faith, or accepted a statement from the pulpit, unless scientifically proved." Doctor Howard received his education with tutors in France; in the scientific department at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts; the Columbia School of Mines; College of Physicians; Columbia University, and was given the degree of M.D., by the University of Vermont, in 1890. He continued his studies at Bonn on the Rhine and Göttingen, Germany.

Not caring to follow his father in the business which he had planned his son should carry on, Doctor Howard found it difficult to get the money with which to pay for his education in medicine. As a physician he has specialized on Morbid Psychology and Dipsomania. He states that he "prevented Mormon missionaries from taking a shipload of young Icelandic women to Utah. He explained Mormonism to the Icelandic Parliament in 1881, and was personally thanked by King Christian IX. Doctor Howard was war correspondent in the Sudan during Arabi Pasha's rebellion. In 1902, he published a novel bearing the name of "The Perverts." He has delivered lectures on his travels in Iceland, Egypt, and other remote

regions. He belongs to the Chi Psi Fraternity, Columbia University Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the Baltimore Athletic Club. He is vice-president of the Medico-Legal Society, a member of various committees of medical and scientific societies, and of the American Geographical Society, the Royal Berlin Geographic Society, and honorary member of many foreign societies. He is fond of yachting and boxing and all forms of athletics, and has written many papers on the physiology of strength and endurance made possible by out-door living.

Doctor Howard was managing editor, from 1885 to 1886, of the St. Paul "News," and is now special contributor to the New York "Sun," and other New York daily papers. He is a member of the editorial staff of the "Arena," and contributes special articles to the "Century Magazine" and "Contemporary Review." He is also engaged in psychologic investigations.

On July 7, 1885, he was married to Clara Oatman, of Hartford, Connecticut. They have one child.

Very truly yours.

Wilbur W. Hubbard

WILBUR WATSON HUBBARD

HUBBARD, WILBUR WATSON, manufacturer, banker and financier of Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, was born September 19, 1860, at Greensboro, Caroline county, Maryland.

Educated by private tutors and at Washington College instead of a professional life he chose the more active career of a business man, becoming early a partner in the large fertilizer business established by his father in Chestertown. On the latter's retirement he became the sole proprietor of the business which has been rapidly developed under his vigorous and progressive management. He is also vice-president of the Hubbard Fertilizer Company of Baltimore, which does a business of about a million dollars annually. As an organizer and director of the Second National Bank of Chestertown, Mr. Hubbard has been its representative in the Bankers' Conventions of Maryland and at the World's Congress at Chicago in 1893. He built and owns the Imperial Hotel; he is a director of the Transcript Publishing Company, of the Diamond State Telephone Company, and of the Continental Life Insurance Company of America.

To his personal efforts and influence was due the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the water front, and the erection of its new depot in the heart of the town. He made possible the Public Square at Chestertown by advancing the funds and contributing liberally when the ladies of the town in conference with his wife conceived the idea of removing the old Market House and beautifying the site with a handsome fountain and flower beds. Mr. Hubbard had the grounds laid out and purchased the fountain, thus insuring this permanent improvement to the town and greatly enhancing property values in the business section.

Mr. Hubbard is an official member of Christ Methodist Protestant Church. He is a staunch Democrat, but he has never gone actively into politics.

To an ambitious spirit, vigorous habits of industry, the prompt adoption of modern methods in business, pleasant manners and integrity of character, Mr. Hubbard owes his prosperity.

When asked to what he attributes his success, he answers: "To my mother, who first gave me courage and inspiration; and to my wife, whom I consult in business and whose judgment I regard as superior;" and further, "to these four maxims; Do it now, and do as you would like to be done by; people who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for any more than they do, and the most delicate and sensible of all pleasures consists in promoting the pleasure of others."

Mr. Hubbard is a descendant of the ancient family of Hubbards, of Essex county, England, whose lineage the official records trace back to the days of King Ethelwulf, 839.

The arms of this family, quartely, argent and sable, on a bend gule three lions passant (or), are the same which appear on the colonial tomb of Thomas Hubbard of Boston, and have descended in the families of his brothers who settled in Maryland and Virginia; five brothers having emigrated from England to the Colonies in the year 1660.

Of the same blood, are Governor Richard Hubbard of Texas; Congressman Daniel Hubbard of the Virginia branch; Nehemiah Hubbard, who was Washington's "paymaster of the north;" Governor Henry Hubbard of New Hampshire, Honorable Gardiner Hubbard, of Washington, District of Columbia, a long time president of the National Geographic Society; Judge Samuel H. Hubbard of the supreme court of Massachusetts; and Honorable Lemuel Hubbard, lawyer, orator and statesman, whose statue in bronze stands near the Capitol in Boston; all these of the Northern branch.

Among the Hubbards of Essex county, England, forbears of the Maryland, Virginia and New England Hubbards, there are found members of parliament, knights, lord chief justice of common pleas, chancellor and keeper of the great seal, etc.

Adley Hubbard, the first of the name to arrive in Maryland, received from Lord Baltimore a patent for a large tract of land in Cecil county, known as "Hubbard's Delight," and later as "Ward's Hill." In the year 1705 this paternal estate passed into the possession of Richard Hubbard, oldest son and heir of the settler. Charles Hubbard of the next generation did not inherit the lands on the Sassafras river, being a younger son; but crossing into Dorchester county he received a patent from the Lord Proprietary for "Hubbard's Desire." This estate passed to his son, Soloman Hubbard, the father

of the Jesse Hubbard (born 1741) who later served his country in the navy of the Revolutionary War.

After Caroline county was cut off from Dorchester county in the year 1773, Jesse Hubbard's lands were in Caroline county.

Lemuel Hubbard, son of Jesse, married Mary Rumbold, a daughter of Judge Rumbold, and niece of Peter Rumbold the great English banker. Their son, Thomas Rumbold Hubbard, married November 19, 1859, Josephine Mason Watson, of Delaware, daughter of George Watson, and a cousin of Governor Watson of that state, a lady distinguished for her personal charm and beautiful Christian character. Their children are Anna, the wife of Professor Rowland Watts, and Wilbur Watson Hubbard the subject of this sketch.

In 1890 Mr. W. W. Hubbard married Miss Etta Belle Ross, daughter of Judge James E. Ross, of Mexico, Missouri, and great-granddaughter of Colonel William Ross of the Revolutionary Army in Pennsylvania, a cousin of General George Ross of the same state, the distinguished signer of the Declaration of Independence. These American officers are direct descendants of the Earls of Ross whose Scottish lineage dating back to Malcolm I, Earl of Ross, 1153, is in the possession of Mrs. Hubbard, giving another most interesting line of ancestry to the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Miriam Warren and Wilbur Ross Hubbard. The home of Mr. Hubbard is noted for its hospitality.

OLIVER HUCKEL

HUCKEL, OLIVER, Congregational clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 11th, 1864. He is the son of William Samuel and Ruth A. Huckel. His father was engaged in manufacturing interests, served in the Civil War and was a man of physical health and strength, of religious and intellectual force, and of perennial optimism. Mr. Huckel's grandfather, William Huckel, came from England in 1775, and settled in Philadelphia. He served in Washington's Army where he was commissioned as major. In boyhood, Mr. Huckel lived in the suburbs of Philadelphia, a healthy happy life, early showing decided tastes for reading, handicraft, drawing and sports. He learned mechanical and free-hand drawing, and some carpentering and lathe-turning which have been useful to him in many ways all through his life. His early education was acquired largely in the public schools of Philadelphia. Later he entered the University of Pennsylvania where he received the degree of A.B. in 1887 and that of A.M. in 1890. He took much interest while in college in special courses in literature, English, German and French, and had several years of training in newspaper work on college papers, and as special correspondent for other journals. Following a strong personal conviction in studying for the ministry, he went to the Boston University School of Theology and in 1890 was graduated with the degree of S.T.B. He pursued post-graduate courses at Harvard in 1891–92, at Berlin in 1894–95, and at Oxford in 1895–96.

In 1890, at Weymouth, Massachusetts, Mr. Huckel was ordained to the ministry and began active work as a Congregational clergyman. He remained there until 1893. In 1895, he became pastor of the First Congregational Church of the college town of Amherst, Massachusetts; and he left that church in 1897 to accept the pastorate of the old historic Associate Reformed Church of Baltimore, organized in 1797, and for a hundred years one of the leading churches of the city, numbering among its pastors the famous Dr. John Mason Duncan, Dr. John Leyburn, and Rev. Wayland D. Ball, and in its membership

Very Faithfully Yours

Oliver Buckel.

many of the old families of Baltimore. In 1900, a later organization, the First Congregational Church, founded in 1866, added its membership and strength to the Associate Reformed Church, and the united church is the Associate Congregational Church, occupying, in a central location, one of the most beautiful and costly church edifices in Baltimore. The special characteristic of this church is its resolute stand for religious liberty, fellowship with all denominations, and essential church unity.

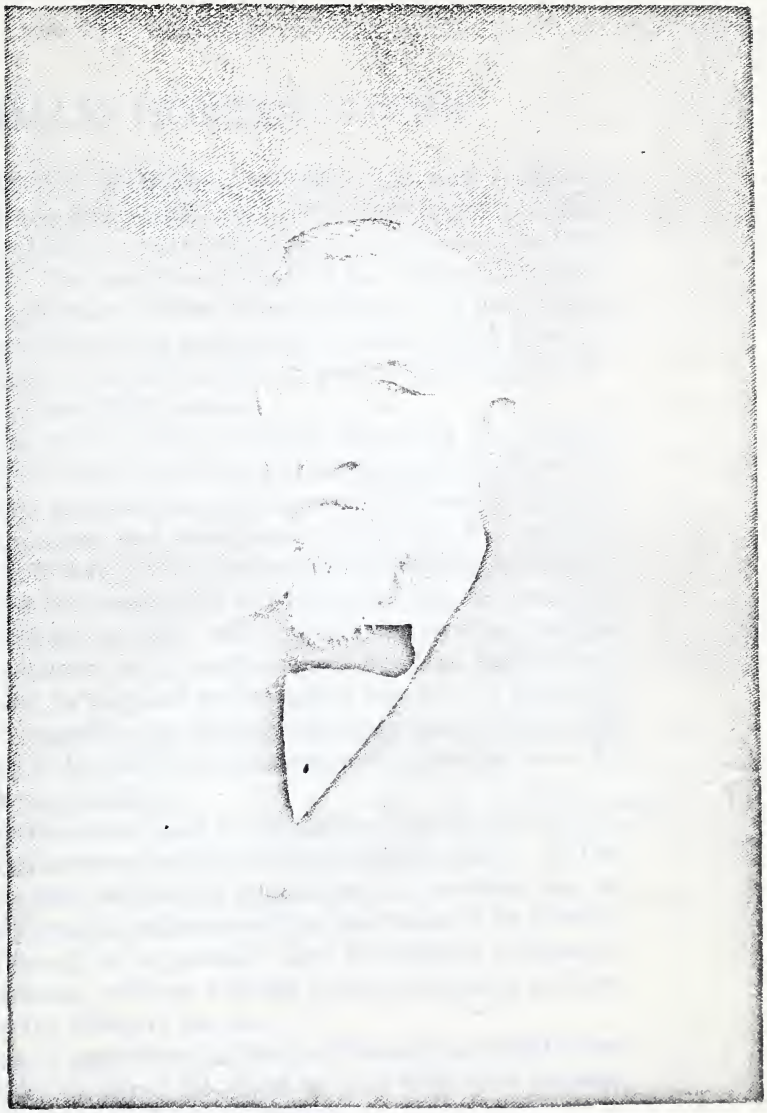
The influences which have been strongest in his life, inducing him to strive for the best, have been contact with inspiring books, and with men such as Professor Austin Phelps of Andover, Bishop Phillips Brooks of Boston, and Principal Fairbairn of Oxford.

From 1890 to 1894 he was a member of the School Board in Braintree, Massachusetts. In 1904, Mr. Huckel was made a corporate member of the American Board of Foreign Missions. In 1900, and again in 1904, he was Moderator of the Washington (D. C.) Conference of Congregational Churches; and he has been President of the Congregational Ministers' Association of Baltimore since its organization in 1900. On January 7th, 1902, Mr. Huckel was married to Miss Elizabeth F. Johnson, of Montclair, New Jersey. They have two children, Oliver Wentworth and Haldane Johnson Huckel.

Mr. Huckel has traveled extensively, residing for months in Germany, Italy and Greece. He is director or manager in many of the charitable and church institutions of Baltimore. He has delivered frequent addresses of public interest, and has often spoken before the students of Johns Hopkins University, the Woman's College of Baltimore, Amherst College, Mount Holyoke College, and other institutions of the higher learning. Among lectures which have been favorites with college audiences, have been "Student Life at Old Oxford;" "Sunny Days around Athens" and "A Spiritual Study of Dante."

Mr. Huckel's library is remarkable for its rare old volumes and illuminated manuscripts. He is the author of several books, among them: "The Larger Life," 1899; "The Melody of God's Love," 1900; "Parsifal: A Mystical Drama" (translated, with introduction), in 1903, "Lohengrin" (translated) 1905. He edited "A Poet and His Songs: A Memoir of Russell Powell Jacoby," in 1898. Among notable pamphlets are those on "Higher Education and the Common People;" "The Faith of the Fathers and the Faith of the Future;" and three lectures on "The Therapeutics of Faith."

Mr. Huckel has been a member of the following clubs and societies: the Cold Cut Club, Boston, 1890; the Boston Browning Society from 1890 to 1894; and the Maryland Historical Society from 1899 to 1901. He now belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa Society; the Eclectic Club of Baltimore, and the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research.



Herman H. Horne

GERMAN HORTON HUNT

HUNT, GERMAN HORTON, for more than half a century actively connected with many of the most important business interests of the city of Baltimore, was born on the 27th of December, 1828. He was the only child of Mr. Germyn Hunt and Eleanor Horton, daughter of Gen. Thomas Horton of the British Army. Mr. Hunt's father was a mechanical engineer who with his wife left Derby, England in 1820 to visit America, where after spending a few years they decided to remain.

In his early boyhood, German Horton Hunt was not strong; but while still a very young boy he showed a remarkable fondness for studying machinery, and was especially interested in everything that pertained to locomotives and steamboats. Recalling the years of his boyhood, he feels that the influence of his mother was exceptionally strong on both his intellectual and his moral and spiritual life. The Bible was the book in which the whole family took the deepest interest; but in addition to his early-formed habit of reading and studying that book, he acquired in boyhood a love for all kinds of "solid reading," especially for history and biography, travel, and mechanics, as well as for poetry which he regards as no less useful in fitting men for the work of life.

He attended private schools in Baltimore, but did not take a course of advanced technical study or of professional study. At the age of sixteen, in 1844, he became apprentice in a machine shop in Baltimore. His personal preference led to this choice of an occupation for life; although it is probable that his father's profession, mechanical engineering, was not without a strong influence in shaping the taste and the choice of the son.

After thoroughly mastering the details of foundry work and of the machine shop in all its parts, Mr. Hunt at once went into business for himself with Mr. Robert Poole as partner.

From the management of his own important foundry and machine shop business, he was led by his associations and business interests with other men, to participate in the management of many other

industrial, manufacturing and businesss companies in Baltimore. From 1850 until 1903—the date of Mr. Hunt's voluntary retirement from active participation in business affairs, his name was to be found on the lists of those who have promoted the organization and assisted in the management of most of the public-spirited enterprises for the increasing prosperity and welfare of Baltimore.

By his political preferences, Mr. Hunt was a Democrat; but he never surrendered his own personal conviction to the dictates of party managers; and as he acted with the old Whig party until 1856, so in later years he held himself responsible to his own conscience rather than to the dictates of party, and has participated more than once in independent movements for the betterment of politics and the advancement of good government in Maryland.

Mr. Hunt was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and took an active interest in its work, its worship and its charities. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was a trustee of the Maryland Institute for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, and was the president for many years; he was also a member of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Maryland. He was for many years president of the board of trustees of the McDonogh School. He was a director in several of the important banks of the city. He was an active and useful member of the Board of Trade, and of many other business and trade organizations.

His favorite forms of amusement and exercise were always "the society of my friends, and driving good horses." To young men who are entering upon life he offered this pointed suggestion: "Be strictly honest, pure in your morality, faithful to every trust imposed upon you, and always industrious."

Mr. Hunt died of paralysis at Chattolanee, Maryland, June 16, 1907, after a few hours illness.

Very truly yours

Stuart S. Janney

STUART SYMINGTON JANNEY

JANNEY, STUART SYMINGTON, lawyer, was born in Harford county, Maryland, October 9, 1874. He is the son of Johns Hopkins and Caroline (Symington) Janney. His father was a merchant in Baltimore city until 1873, when he retired to his farm in Harford County. Mr. Janney traces his ancestry in the United States to Thomas and Margaret Janney, who came from Cheshire, England, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1683.

In youth Mr. Janney lived a healthy country life in the open air. His early education was acquired at the Baltimore city college and at Marston's school. He then entered the Johns Hopkins university, whence he graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1895. He next spent a year at the university as a graduate student. From 1896 to 1898 he served as a private, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and then captain in the Cuban army during the revolution, and from June, 1898, to January, 1899, he was a captain in the 7th United States volunteer infantry. Before retiring from the army he was promoted to the rank of major in the 7th regiment. Later in the year 1899 Mr. Janney returned to Baltimore and entered upon a course of law at the University of Maryland, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1901.

Since that time Mr. Janney has been practicing law in Baltimore city, and is a member of the faculty of the Baltimore Law School. In November, 1905, he married Frances Moale Spencer, daughter of Jervis Spencer of Baltimore county, and made his home in the Green Spring Valley where he is able to indulge his taste for fox hunting, his principal recreation.

Mr. Janney is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Delta Phi fraternities, and of the Maryland Club. In politics, he is a Democrat.

EDWARD MILLER JEFFERYS

JEFFERYS, EDWARD MILLER, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 4, 1865. He is the son of Charles Peter Beauchamp and Elizabeth Miller Jefferys. His father, a man devoted to duty and a lover of art, was a civil engineer. Mr. Jefferys traces his ancestry to the Baron Von Kisselman, who came from Germany to Philadelphia before 1753; Jacob Van Reed, who emigrated to Germantown, Pennsylvania, from Holland in 1725; William Miller, who came to Philadelphia from Scotland in 1760; Edward Miller, a distinguished civil engineer; the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Peter Jefferys, Governor of Nevis, British West Indies, and to William Miller, commissioner of revenue under Adams and Jefferson. In youth, Mr. Jefferys had good physical health, living both in the city and in the country, where he displayed much interest in outdoor sports. His mother's training had a forceful and beneficent influence upon his life. The books which he found most helpful were works of a biographical and historical nature, both ecclesiastical and profane. He received his early education at the Rugby academy in Philadelphia and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of B.A., in 1886. Mr. Jefferys then entered the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated from that seat of learning in 1889. In 1890, the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of B.D.

He began active life as curate of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia in 1889, and the following year left there to become the assistant rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Detroit, Michigan. He remained in this office until 1893. The subsequent year he spent in travel abroad, and upon his return to America in 1894 was given the rectorship of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Doylestown, Pennsylvania. In 1902, Mr. Jefferys became rector of Emmanuel Parish, Cumberland, and in 1904, archdeacon of Cumberland—an archdeaconry comprising the counties of Garrett, Allegany, Washington and Frederick. These offices he resigned on March 1, 1905, and became rector of St. Peter's Church,

Philadelphia, on the same date. On May 9, 1907, he was elected a member of the standing committee of the diocese of Pennsylvania. In politics he is "Republican in national questions, Independent in state and municipal issues." For exercise and enjoyment he turns to boating and golf. When a student at the University of Pennsylvania, he was a member of the football team.

On April 24, 1895, Mr. Jefferys married Amy E. Faulconer of Detroit, a niece of Admiral Chatfield of the British Navy and a granddaughter of the late Hon. H. H. Emmons. They have three children, all sons.

SPENCER CONE JONES.

JONES, SPENCER C., banker and lawyer, was born at Rockville, Montgomery county, Maryland, July 3, 1836, the son of Reverend Joseph H. Jones, a Baptist clergyman, and Elizabeth (Clagett) Jones. Reverend Mr. Jones, who was in the active ministry for fifty-two years, resided at Rockville from 1821 to 1844, and at Frederick from 1844 to 1867. He then returned to Montgomery county and died there in 1871. He was the son of Charles Jones, who came from Drogheda, Ireland, to America in 1793 and settled in Alexandria, Virginia. In 1795, he married Prudence Hawkins, of Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Joseph H. Jones was a daughter of Joseph Clagett of Montgomery county, and the line goes back through Henry and two Thomases to Thomas Clagett, who emigrated from England to St. Leonard's Creek, in Calvert county.

Spencer C. Jones was educated at the Rockville academy, at the Frederick public schools, and at Frederick college, the old county academy. He then read law with William J. Ross, of Frederick, and was admitted to the bar of Frederick county. During the War between the States he enlisted in Company D, 1st Maryland cavalry, Confederate States army, and served as a private to the close of the contest. He then went to Texas and taught school near Huntsville for two years. Returning to Maryland in 1868, he began the practice of law at Rockville, where he has resided to the present time.

On December 21, 1871, he was married to Ellen, daughter of John and Elizabeth S. Brewer. Mrs. Jones died on July 21, 1876, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, who is married to Thomas R. Falvy of New Orleans. In Rockville, Mr. Jones soon built up a large practice, and in 1871 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of state's attorney for Montgomery county. In 1875 he was reëlected, and in 1879, he was elected clerk of the State Court of Appeals. A second term in this position was given him by the vote of the people of the State in 1885, and in 1892 he was chosen by the legislature as state treasurer. To this position he was reëlected in 1894, and was renominated in 1896, but failed of election, as there

Very truly yours,
Spencer C. Jones

was a Republican majority in the general assembly. Mr. Jones was twice elected mayor of Rockville, in 1898 and 1900. He resigned this office, on being elected a member of the state senate, in 1901. During the session of 1902, he was chairman of the finance committee, and during that of 1904, he was president of the senate. His unfailing courtesy, business like manner, and firm decision of character made him an excellent presiding officer. For several years he has been one of the leaders of his party in the state, and his name has been frequently mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination. From the organization of the Montgomery County National Bank, May 21, 1884, to the present time, Mr. Jones has been one of its directors, and he has been its president since January, 1892.

He affiliates with the Baptist church, and is a Mason and Knight of Pythias, in both of which societies he has occupied the higher offices. Mr. Jones is vice-president of the Board of Visitors of the State School for the Deaf, at Frederick.

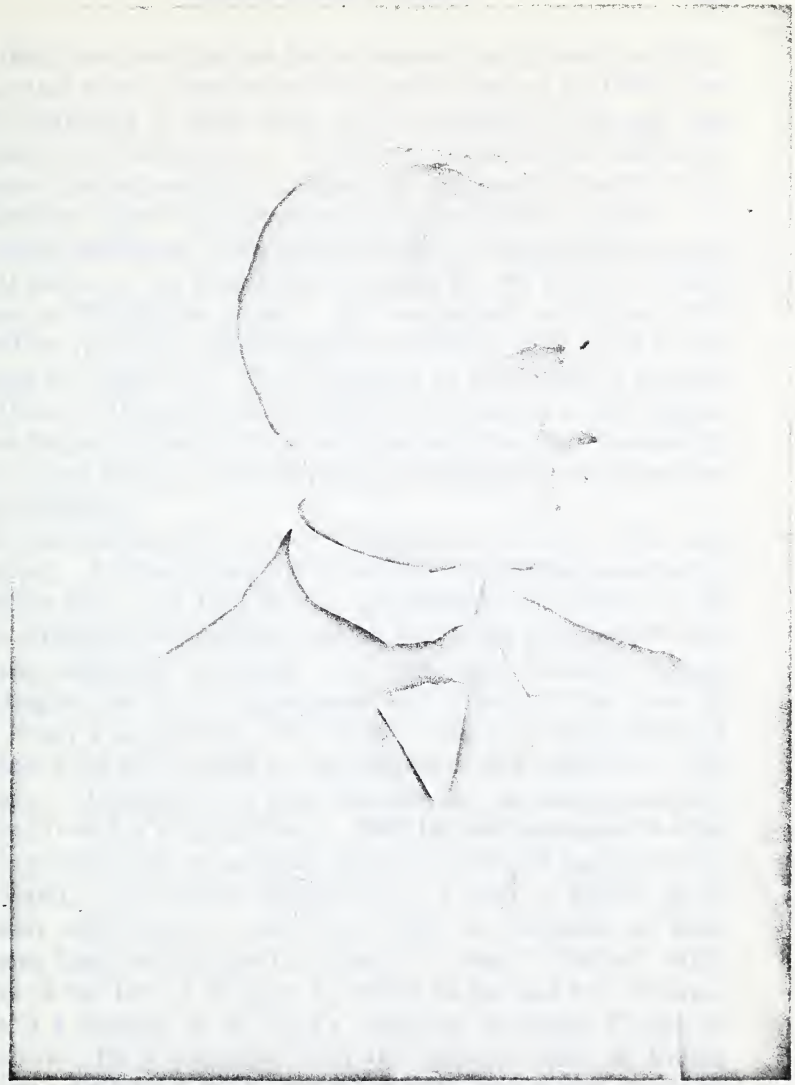
MARTIN LUTHER KEEDY

THERE is no more valuable asset to the political leader than the ability to sacrifice personal interests when the welfare of his party is concerned.

This truth is emphasized in the public career of Judge Martin L. Keedy. In his own county he served his party in a number of positions with credit to the Republican organization and with honor to himself. In time he acquired a strong hold upon the voters of his own political faith in his neighborhood. He had, both in office and as a laborer in the ranks, accomplished much for the transient successes and the permanent strengthening of his party. By his services he had won the right to be accorded certain recognition in the way of nomination for higher office than that which he held, and by his ability he augmented his claim upon the Republicans. At a time, however, when it seemed that Judge Keedy had within his grasp the means of attaining a nomination for a high office, another candidate appeared and secured the nomination and election. His party did not forget his earlier services. It subsequently nominated him for a more important office, and elected him. The strength of Judge Keedy as a Republican leader is and always has been in his strictly moral view of politics.

Martin Luther Keedy was born at Eakle's Mills, Washington county, on January 5, 1858, the son of Joseph E. and Sophia C. (Clopper) Keedy. His father was a farmer, and the boy, passing his early years on the home farm, acquired habits of industry which accustomed him to hard work and endurance. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Washington county and when he had been prepared for matriculation at college left home and went to Salem, Virginia, to pursue his studies at Roanoke College. This was in 1874, and four years later he was graduated from Roanoke College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1883, Judge Keedy received from the same institution the Master's degree.

After completing his college work, he became for a time a teacher. He was connected with the public schools of Washington county, Md., for four years, during which time he devoted all his spare hours to reading law in the office of his uncle, the late H. H. Keedy. In the



Yours Truly.

H. L. Keedy

Hagerstown, Md.

fall of 1882, he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he continued until January 17, 1883, when he was examined in open court at the university town and was admitted to the Michigan bar. He did not pursue his law studies for a degree at the University of Michigan, but returned to Maryland and was admitted to the Washington county bar on March 17, 1883.

Shortly afterward, in the autumn of 1883, Judge Keedy made his political debut as the Republican nominee for the office of State's Attorney of Washington county. He was elected and served a full term of four years; but was defeated in November, 1887, when he was candidate for reëlection. Two years later he was elected a member of the House of Delegates, and during the next session of the Legislature was his party's leader in the lower house of the general assembly. In 1891, Judge Keedy was the Republican candidate for State senator but was defeated.

He was nominated for mayor of Hagerstown in March, 1894, and was elected. At the expiration of his term of two years he was reëlected for another term. In 1894 he was prominently mentioned as his party's candidate for congress, and he had at his command a very large and influential following. At this time, however, George L. Wellington put in his appearance and frustrated the plans of Judge Keedy's supporters. Mr. Keedy took the disappointment with good grace and labored for the success of this opponent in his own party. Although for a time thereafter he was not favored with any office from his organization, in 1903 he was nominated for the more important office of associate judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Maryland, a post which carries with it a term of fifteen years. Mr. Keedy was elected to this office, which he continues to hold.

Judge Keedy was married on January 7, 1885, to Nellie C. Stitt, daughter of the Rev. J. B. Stitt, by whom he has had two children.

He is a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Hagerstown. He is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Before he went on the bench he was one of the most prominent lawyers of Western Maryland. As a public speaker, or as an advocate at the bar, he is forcible, logical and entertaining. He possesses a well cultivated and balanced mind, and, though most of his life a politician—in as far as a laborer for any party is such—he has always been opposed to what is known as bossism in politics, and has been in favor of the people nominating the candidates for whom they vote.

WILLIAM KEYSER

KEYSER, WILLIAM, manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, on November 23, 1835, the son of Samuel Stouffer and Elizabeth (Wyman) Keyser. His father was engaged in the business of importing iron, to which business Mr. Keyser and his younger brother Irvine, later succeeded. He was educated in the private schools of Baltimore and at St. Timothy's School at Catonsville. His father's health having become impaired, causing him to partially give up business activities, in April, 1852, he entered the counting room and took a leading part in the business. In 1857, his father retired, leaving the business entirely in his son's hands. About 1857, Mr. Keyser was appointed receiver of the Laurel Cotton Mill, which position he filled so successfully that the mill recovered its financial standing. About the same time, he took up the affairs of a large shipbuilding firm, which had contracted to build the sloop *Dakota* for the United States Navy and completed the vessel satisfactorily to the Federal Government. In 1865, Mr. Keyser took an interest in the Abbott Iron Company, operating a large rolling mill in Canton, a suburb of Baltimore, which employed 1000 men and was connected with this company for several years, being chairman of its executive committee. Shortly afterwards, he took hold of the management of the Baltimore Copper Company and was so successful that he was made its president and directed the work of the company for some years. About this time, he became interested in the establishment of a line of steamships, being the first regular transatlantic line from Baltimore. This line proved a failure but fifteen years later he took an active part in the establishment of the Johnston Line. In 1870, he was elected president of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad better known as the Parkersburg Branch and his success here led to his election as second vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio; which position he refused in 1870 but accepted in 1871. He early had established friendly business relations with John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Johns Hopkins, one of the leading financiers of Baltimore, and this relationship continued during their lives. From May, 1871, to July, 1881, he was second vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

and took a leading part in completing its road to Chicago. In the great railroad strike of 1877, he was largely instrumental in settling the difficulties between the road and its men, by moving from place to place and conferring with the men, which his friendly personal relations with them enabled him to do. He often appeared before the State Legislature and City Council, when legislation was needed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the town of Keyser, West Virginia, perpetuates the memory of his connection with the road. When Mr. Garrett retired from the presidency, Mr. Keyser also retired from his office and took an extended tour in Europe. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, Mr. Keyser was appointed one of the trustees of the McDonogh Fund and took an active interest in the school maintained by that fund. In 1870, he was appointed a director of the Western Maryland Railroad and for some time was chairman of the finance committee. He was also interested in the Hannah More Academy at Reisterstown and gave largely to it. In 1883, he took up the reorganization of the copper industry at Canton and, in 1886, he organized the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company, of which he became the first president, an office he continued to hold until his death. At one time, he was president of the Old Dominion Copper Company successfully operating mines and smelters in Arizona and he was actively interested in the Anaconda Copper Company of Montana and many local and western business ventures. The product of the great Anaconda Mine in Montana is treated in the large works at Canton, which employs over 800 men. Mr. Keyser was a careful and successful investor and was a large real estate owner. After the great fire of February 7, 1904, he at once planned to rebuild the structures he owned which had burned and served as general chairman of the Emergency Committee appointed by the Mayor, being indefatigable in his efforts that the work of that Committee might be successful, taking at all times a cheerful and optimistic view of the outcome. He was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and served it as deputy to the annual conventions of the diocese of Maryland and to the General Convention of the Church. In politics, he was an independent Democrat. He was a prominent figure in local politics for many years, although never a candidate for office. He had a high ideal of the duties of citizenship and stood unflinchingly against corruption and narrow partisanship. In 1882, he was one of the leaders of the new judge movement. In 1883 he was chairman of the

Democratic City Committee. In 1885, he joined with other Independents in the organization of the Reform League, of which he was president at the time of his death. In 1895, he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform League and directed the earnest struggle made by the League for the success of the Republican State and City tickets. He waged a long and relentless fight against the Democratic organization. He did not appear frequently upon the stump; but was a forcible and trenchant political writer, and frequently visited Annapolis during the sessions of the State Legislature in support of good measures and in opposition to those detrimental to the public welfare. Mr. Keyser was a most helpful friend to the Johns Hopkins University, giving liberally to its needs. When in 1902 his cousin, Mr. William Wyman, offered to give to the university sixty acres of the Homewood tract in the northern suburbs of the city, he supplemented the gift by purchasing the adjoining sixty acres for $225,000 and presenting it also.

On November 10, 1858, he married Mary, daughter of Robert J. Brent of Baltimore, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Mr. Keyser was very fond of travel both in this country and abroad and had visited Europe many times, going as far east as Palestine and Egypt. He was a great reader and student, learning both French and German after he was thirty years of age, and reading them for recreation to the day of his death.

Years of hard work had told heavily upon Mr. Keyser's health but his death came very suddenly on June 3, 1904, at his country place Brentwood, near Reisterstown, in Baltimore county. The trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, in taking action upon his death spoke of him as a "man whose whole public life was an inspiring example of good citizenship and civic duty. His public service in a private station offers a practical example of the fulfillment of the ideals which the University endeavors to inculcate."

The faculty of the same institution adopted resolutions, speaking of Mr. Keyser as a "man of eminent sagacity," who led a "life of high example and rare beneficence." "In business, in politics, in the cause of religion, the cause of humanity, it was always the same large nature, the same unshaken will, the same calm foresight, the same energetic utterance, the same commanding presence that made for all that was righteous, all that was generous. It is an honor to Baltimore that such a man should have unfolded so freely in this community."

Ferdinand Lassalle

FERDINAND CLAIBORNE LATROBE

MOST people in Mr. Latrobe's native city regard him first, last, and all the time as the Mayor of Baltimore only. While the men of the present generation were being drilled in the alphabet, their child-mind became accustomed to hearing the name of Mayor Latrobe. As the men of this generation grew to maturity the office and the name were still linked with surprising frequency; and when they cast their first ballots, they were afforded an opportunity of affixing more securely the old prefix to Mr. Latrobe's name. This many-times mayor practices law, and in legal circles he is known as a man of exceptional ability as a counsellor; but the masses never accepted Mr. Latrobe as a lawyer. Again, to his personal friends and intimate acquaintances he is known as genially philosophical and a deep thinker upon many subjects foreign to politics; but to the voters generally he has been known only as the Mayor of Baltimore. And it is doubtful if this view of the man, received when the present generation got its first impression of Mr. Latrobe, will ever cease to be the popular view of F. C. Latrobe.

More than thirty years ago Mr. Latrobe first came before the people of Baltimore as a mayoralty candidate. He had prior to that time seen service in the General Assembly, and his record there had been such as to commend him to the people's confidence. In 1875, he was for the first time elected executive of the Monumental City, and his incumbency of the mayor's office continued, with occasional interruptions, to the eve of the twentieth century. Those years witnessed the remarkable growth of Baltimore from a pleasant but rather backward city to the metropolis of the South, and Mr. Latrobe's administration of the city's affairs was paralleled with a radical modernization of the character of the improvements which were undertaken by the municipality. According to the narrow view of the average citizen of the day when Mayor Latrobe began his enormous task of remaking Baltimore, the mayoralty office during his administration was marked with extravagance; but the innovations which he introduced and the gigantic undertakings to which he

pledged the city's support, when viewed in retrospect, reveal to the latter-day citizen how wisely and well Mr. Latrobe planned.

Ferdinand Claiborne Latrobe, the son of John Hazelhurst Boneval Latrobe, was born in the city of Baltimore, October 14, 1833. His father was a man of much versatility. By profession a lawyer, he displayed considerable aptitude for architecture; he showed no little merit as a painter in water colors and oils; and his invention of the Latrobe stove, which is extensively used in Baltimore and throughout the country today, attests a mechanical turn of mind. He was a member of the Public Park Commission of Baltimore, and president of the American Colonization Society and the Maryland Historical Society. Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the ex-mayor's grandfather was a man of French extraction whose ancestors had settled in England, whence he emigrated to America. He was an architect and civil engineer who stood high enough in his profession to be commissioned to supervise the construction of the United States capitol at Washington, after its destruction by the British in the war of 1812–14; and he also drew the plans for the Cathedral at the corner of Mulberry and Cathedral streets. J. H. B. Latrobe married a daughter of Ferdinand Leigh Claiborne, of Mississippi, a general in the United States Army and brother of William Claiborne, the first governor of the State of Louisiana. This Ferdinand Claiborne was a direct lineal descendant of William Claiborne the first settler of Kent Island, whose contests with Lord Baltimore form part of the early history of the Province of Maryland.

In early childhood, Ferdinand C. Latrobe cultivated a taste for good reading, and as he grew to manhood his love for books and his fondness for history especially, developed, He received his early training in Baltimore, attending the elementary schools of that city, and the Baltimore City College. Later he went to St. Timothy's Hall, near Catonsville, and from there to the College of St. James, near Hagerstown, Md. He did not, however, finish his undergraduate course at the latter institution, leaving college in the junior year that he might come to Baltimore to engage in mercantile business.

Mr. Latrobe entered mercantile life on the advice of his father, who thought that his son would thereby acquire valuable experience for his professional career, as he was destined to follow in his sire's footsteps and study law. After he had had what was regarded as sufficient experience in commercial matters, Mr. Latrobe, Jr., was

taken into his father's law office, where he began reading for the bar examinations. He was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in 1858, since which time he has been a practicing attorney.

Mr. Latrobe was married in 1862 to Louisa, the oldest daughter of Thomas Swann, who served in a number of public offices including those of Mayor of Baltimore and Governor of Maryland. Mrs. Latrobe died in 1864, and her son, Thomas Swann Latrobe, lived only to early manhood. In 1872, Mr. Latrobe was married to Mrs. Ellen Swann, the widow of Thomas Swann, and his first wife's sister-in-law. The second Mrs. Latrobe, who is the daughter of John R. Penrose, of Philadelphia, is the mother of three children, two daughters and a son.

After Mr. Latrobe had become a member of the Baltimore bar he was engaged as assistant counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, aiding his father, who, from the early existence of the railroad to the end of his life was the company's general counsel. Mr. Latrobe made his political debut as the Democratic candidate for the Maryland Legislature, and in 1867 was elected a member of the House of Delegates. During the session of 1868—owing to the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means—Mr. Latrobe was appointed acting chairman of this committee. He was also on the Committee on Militia, and framed the militia law of the State which was enacted in the session of 1868. Under this act the Maryland militia was reorganized after its practical disintegration in consequence of the Civil War.

Mr. Latrobe was again a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature in 1869, and was again elected. He was chosen speaker of the house at the session of 1870. Governor Swann, when he took up the administration of the State affairs, appointed Mr. Latrobe judge advocate general of his staff; and he was reappointed to the same office by Governors Groome, McLane, Whyte, and Carroll, successively. Except for his services in this connection, Mr. Latrobe has seen no military service, although he has always been a close student of military affairs in the state and the nation.

After his somewhat extensive experience in the House of Delegates at Annapolis, Mr. Latrobe was nominated by the Democratic party of Baltimore to be its standard bearer in the mayoralty election, and he led the Democrats to success in 1875. He was reëlected in 1877, 1879, 1883, 1887, 1891, and 1893, thus rounding out seven terms of two years each and making a total occupancy of the mayor-

alty chair of fourteen years. During the years that Mr. Latrobe was mayor, great strides were made in the city of Baltimore. Many of the improvements that his administrations witnessed were inspired by him and all of them, no matter what their origin, were encouraged by the progressive mayor.

A complete list of the improvements either made or begun during his term at the City Hall would be too voluminous, but among the more important accomplishments are: the beginning and the completion (within the amount appropriated, though at a cost of more than four millions of dollars) of the Gunpowder Water Works, whereby the city is supplied with drinking water; the establishment of a Harbor Board, through whose agency the inner harbor of the city was completed with a depth of 24 feet at mean tide; the erection of the ornamental bridges over Jones' Falls at Biddle, Chase, North, Calvert, and St. Paul streets; the establishment of the sunken gardens about Union Station known as Mount Royal Terraces; the opening of Mount Royal avenue and the removal of the old Bolton Depot; the opening of East Lexington street and the establishment of the City Hall Plaza; the widening of Fayette street, and also of the narrows of East Baltimore street and of Gay street; the purchase of Clifton and Federal Hill Parks; the removal of all railings from around city squares; the erection of the Baltimore City College and the Western High School, as well as of numerous buildings for grammar and primary schools.

While Mr. Latrobe was mayor, the old City Yard was abolished and in its place the present Harbor Board was established; two powerful ice boats, the *Latrobe* and the *Annapolis*, by the use of which the harbor of Baltimore can always be kept open in winter, were built. Eutaw Place was extended to Druid Hill Park; the Municipal Art Commission was created; Riverside Park was extended; almost the entire storm water sewer system of the city was constructed; the Belt was annexed, whereby the land area of the city was more than doubled; laws and ordinances providing for the construction of the new Court House were passed; the great stone bridge on North Avenue, one of the largest structures of its kind in the country, was built; and the substitution of a system of improved pavements for cobblestone thoroughfares was commenced, over forty miles of improved streets being constructed. This list, which at most is merely a suggestion of the things accomplished by Mr. Latrobe's

administrations, tells of untiring and unceasing activity on his part for the good of the city, which seven times elected him as its executive.

Mr. Latrobe is a member of the State Building Commission, created by the Legislature of 1900 and 1902, for the erection of the Court of Appeals building at Annapolis and of the additions to the State House. He is president of the Board of State Aid and Charities to which he was appointed by Governor John Walter Smith upon the formation of that body. He was president of the Board of Commissioners from Maryland for the Industrial Exhibition at Charleston, S. C., and also president of the Board of Commissioners from Maryland for the Industrial Exhibition at Buffalo, N. Y. Since 1902, he has been a member of the Public Park Commissioners of Baltimore City. He gives much of his time to the Maryland Institute, of whose Board of Trustees he has been a member for many years, and to the Municipal Art Commission of Baltimore. He is a member of the Masonic Order and a past master of Fidelity Lodge, A. F. and A. M.

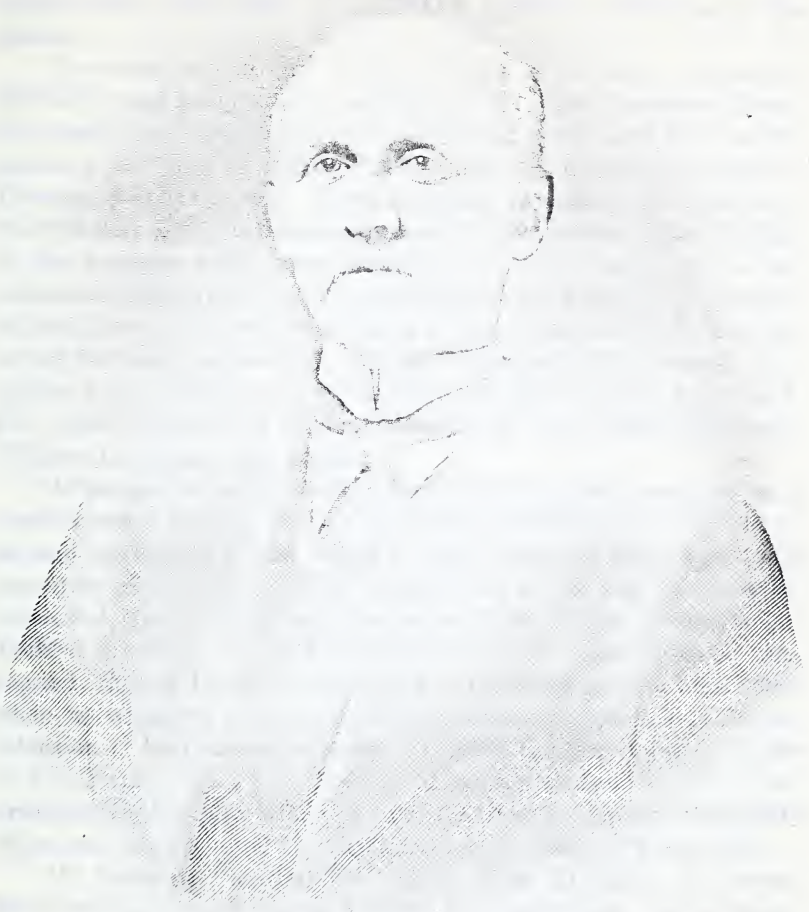
Since his retirement from the mayoralty office Mr. Latrobe has devoted most of his time to his duties as president of the Consolidated Gas Company and to his law practice. He has made several reappearances in the political arena, and upon each occasion has acquitted himself with credit. He was elected a member of the House of Delegates, 1899, and served as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the Legislature of 1900—the same chairmanship which he filled at the time of his first appearance in the General Assembly thirty-three years before. At the extra session of the Legislature in 1901, he was elected, for a second time, speaker of the House of Delegates, and by his discharge of the duties of this position he showed that his long service as mayor of Baltimore had not lessened his ability as a parliamentarian.

EUGENE LEVERING

IN an urban community of any considerable proportions there is almost certain to exist an element, the members of which, while not holders of public office, are nevertheless looked upon by the people generally as public men. In times of uncertainty, when the public mind is distressed with problems that seem doubtful of solution, as well as in periods of calamity or commercial adversity, when the masses are tending toward panic, a word from the leaders of this element brings assurance to all the people, and their admonitions are promptly heeded. When a celebration is to be held, these citizens need only lend their names and the public is immediately assured of its success.

Prominent in the group of Baltimoreans who have won recognition as belonging to this rather restricted class there is one whose name shines with especial lustre—Mr. Eugene Levering. For so many years has he been a leader in movements and agitations for public good, that his name has almost come to be accepted as an official stamp of excellence; the endorsement of Mr. Levering to a public or private enterprise is conclusive evidence of its merit and honesty.

Eugene Levering and his twin brother Joshua were born in Baltimore on September 12, 1845; and almost the whole of Eugene's life has been spent in his native city. His father, also Eugene Levering, helped to found that coffee business which for many years was a considerable factor in spreading the commercial reputation of Baltimore. The family traces its descent from Wigard Levering, who came to America from Germany in 1685 and settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Parental training in its various directions, industrial, intellectual and spirtual, showed its influence in the development of Eugene Levering as a boy and a youth. His ancestors were lovers of liberty; and very early in life this love of liberty expressed itself in a measure of self-reliance, in thought and action. He had the faculty of concentration in a marked degree even as a boy; and in out-door sports, of which he was fond; in skating, gunning, etc., he



Very Truly Yours
Eugene Levering

Baltimore 1905

applied that enthusiastic energy which made him the leader of his coterie.

He attended the best private schools of the day—Rippard's, McNally's, and Dalrymple's—until July, 1861, when, because of financial conditions consequent upon the outbreak of the Civil War, he left school, a mere boy of sixteen years of age, and entered the office of Levering & Co. as a clerk. Here, by steady application and the use of every opportunity, he became prepared to assume the responsibilities of the business which were unexpectedly thrust upon him in the summer of 1866, when illness incapacitated both members of the firm. Although not yet twenty-one years of age, young Levering met the trying demands successfully, and, after the death of his uncle in July of that year (1866), he was admitted to the new firm of E. Levering & Co., which consisted of Eugene Levering, Sr., and three of his sons: William T., Eugene, and Joshua.

Although the senior partner died in 1870, his will provided for a continuance of the firm for five years, and the withdrawal of his interest and the closing of the estate at that time—his three sons to be executors of the estate. The management of the sons had been so successful, that at the close of the period of limitation, the estate had doubled in value. In 1875 the new firm of E. Levering & Co. was created, Eugene Levering continuing as directing partner until 1902, when he withdrew from mercantile business, to give his undivided attention to his financial interests. In 1886 the firm opened a house in Rio, Brazil, and a year later Mr. Levering visited this important branch of the business, which received the benefit of his personal supervision and control until his withdrawal from mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Levering "started life" early along all lines. He joined the church as a youth, began business as a young man, and on January 23, 1868, in his twenty-third year, married Mary E., daughter of James D. Armstrong, of Baltimore, by whom he has had three children. Through his entire life Mr. Levering has been essentially a man of domestic tastes and habits, and has built up around him a home life characterized by cordial hospitality and Christian principle. From 1858, when he was converted, under the ministry of Richard Fuller, D.D., of the Seventh Baptist church, until the present, he has been continually active in religious work. He has been a Sunday School teacher since 1863. In "accepting the truths of the Bible as the basis of one's own living and of his relations to his neighbor," he illustrates

his belief by his life and his Christian activity. In 1871, he withdrew from the Seventh Baptist church to enter the Eutaw Place Baptist church as a constituent member thereof, and was elected a deacon, which office he continues to fill. His enthusiasm was largely the determining factor in the establishment of several Baptist churches by the Baltimore Baptist Church Extension Society, of which organization he has been president for fifteen years or more. The Fuller Memorial and North Avenue Baptist churches owe their establishment largely to his personal influence and energy. His work for his church and his denomination is not performed by substitute; he faithfully and personally attends to it and regards his accumulated wealth as a providential means for service to God and good to his fellow-men. He has been identified, however, not only with religious work, but with many philanthropic, educational and benevolent organizations, the object of which is to uplift the people and incite them to higher aims and holier purposes. Benevolent institutions, indeed, occupy a generous share of his thought and service. He holds such offices as president of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor; treasurer of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; vice-president of the Charity Organization Society; and vice-president of the Home for Incurables; besides others of a similar nature. In 1893, he purchased a large building on Fayette street, in the center of the city, and, after remodeling and furnishing it he opened it as a workingmen's lodging house, which is still carried on successfully.

Mr. Levering has been interested in educational matters for many years. Since 1873, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Columbian University at Washington, District of Columbia—now known as the George Washington University—and a trustee since 1899, of the Johns Hopkins University. In the year 1889 he presented the sum of $20,000 to the last named institution for the erection of a building for the use of the Young Men's Christian Association of the university—this being the fourth building especially erected for such use in any college or university—and it has proved admirably adapted for a religious and social center of student life. At the same time, he provided for an annual course of lectures on religious topics to be given in the building, which during its continuance of ten years included many stimulating discussions of religious truth.

With a judicial cast of mind and strong convictions as to the duties of a citizen, Mr. Levering has never hesitated to side with what

THOMAS McCOSKER

McCOSKER, THOMAS, of Baltimore, marine architect and builder of wooden ships, long the head of the firm of Thomas McCosker and Company, shipbuilders, elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates for the sessions beginning 1872, 1874, 1878, 1880 and 1882, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 17th of September, 1834. Daniel McCosker, his father, was the son of a farmer in County Tyrone, Ireland. While a young man he emigrated to St. Johns, New Brunswick, and afterwards he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he settled. He married Miss Hannah Clarke, of Baltimore.

The boyhood of Thomas McCosker was spent in the City of Baltimore, where he attended school. At the age of sixteen he entered upon a formal apprenticeship in a shipyard of Baltimore. This was in 1851, at about the time when the "Baltimore Clipper" was famous among the old sailing vessels and had a reputation all around the world. A certain romance attached to the building and sailing of these famous, swift birds of sea-commerce. No boy who had in his make-up any imagination could fail to have awakened in him, as he worked in building these clippers, a craving for definite knowledge of the manners and customs of the people in those ports of the world which the vessel he was building would visit, and where the reputation of her class and her flag would make her the object of general attention. A thirst for a knowledge of history, geography, and many matters of science connected with shipbuilding and the sailing of ships was thus awakened in the apprentice boy. He became an eager reader of books of history and mechanics, and of all the text books which appertained to his business of shipbuilding; and a taste for philosophy was awakened in him. In his attendance at St. Patrick's Parochial School and at other private schools, he had awakened in him the wish to investigate for himself the reasons of things. His choice of shipbuilding as a life work was determined by the desire which began to grow in him in early boyhood to be able to build and sail sea-going vessels.

Very truly yours

Thomas McCosker

He thoroughly mastered his business; first as an apprentice, then as a journeyman, later as a foreman, and still later as sub-contractor. He rose steadily in influence and authority and from 1873 he was at the head of the shipbuilding firm of Thomas McCosker and Company.

Even before this time, his fellow citizens had discerned his sterling qualities, and had chosen him their representative in the Maryland House of Delegates in 1872. He was four times reëlected, the last time in 1882. From 1901 to 1904 he served as a member of the board of school commissioners for Baltimore; and in 1904 he was reappointed for a term of six years until 1910. In the Legislature of Maryland he gave close attention to the matters which were brought before the House of Delegates for five terms, and especially during the stormy sessions of 1880 and 1882. He advocated what seemed to him wise and good legislation and opposed measures which he felt would have bad results on the life and interests of his State. He felt himself above mere partisan considerations. The agitation in Baltimore, somewhat later, which resulted in the passage of wise and good election laws, seems to have been the direct sequence of the reform work of the sessions of 1880 and 1882, in which Mr. McCosker had an honorable and a leading part.

He has always been allied with the Democratic party, but has refused to bind himself irrevocably to a blind partisanship, always reserving the right to vote for other candidates or other measures if the interests of the people seemed to him to demand it.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Roman Catholic Church.

On the 20th of October, 1859, he married Miss Anna McSweeny. They have had four children, but one of whom, Henry C. McCosker, is living in 1907.

As might have been inferred from his early tastes, Mr. McCosker has found his favorite amusement and relaxation in yachting.

Asked for suggestions which would strengthen the sound ideals of American life and help the young people of his State to attain true success, he says: "A man should equip himself thoroughly for the business which he proposes to follow; and should build up a reputation for integrity, and maintain it in all his dealings."

THEODORE KLEIN MILLER

MILLER, THEODORE KLEIN. A study of the lives of successful business men leads to the impression that as a rule an early touch of financial adversity—or at least a pressure of moderate circumstances—making necessary self-denial, proves of inestimable value in the formation of business character and the development of business ability. A personality which is strong enough to endure privation without giving place to pessimism or bitterness will usually emerge from the experience better equipped for the tasks of life than if there had been no season of trial.

The late Daniel Miller, who founded the Baltimore house of Daniel Miller and Company, was a pure "self-made" man. His parents were poor and unable to give their son a liberal education. His father, also Daniel Miller, had emigrated from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, where he pursued the profession of school teaching. When he became convinced that he must carve out his own fortune in the world without much aid from others, the son left his home and started in the business world to win for himself a position. He built up the firm of Daniel Miller and Company, which has since become a corporation under the name of the Daniel Miller Company, and has spread its fame from one end of the country to the other and he was chosen president of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore.

His son, Theodore Miller, did not know in his early life the ease which is enjoyed by most sons of well-to-do parents. He received a good elementary education; but the years which might otherwise have been spent at college, had his father already at that time won great success, were instead spent in laboring in more or less humble positions for the same end toward which Mr. Daniel Miller aimed. From a junior clerkship he rose to be the head of the house which bears his father's name; and the son has not only won for himself a place among the successful self-made business men, but he has contributed very materially toward the success won by his father.

Theodore Klein Miller was born at Lovettsville, Virginia, on September 8, 1844, the son of Daniel and Mary Ann Miller. His

Yours truly,

Theo L. Miller.

entire school training was received at the public schools of Baltimore. After completing the grammar school course he entered the Baltimore City College, from which he was graduated in 1863, taking the first Peabody prize of one hundred dollars, and being chosen to deliver the honorary oration of his class. In September of the same year he began his business career, entering the store of his father. He had realized at the time of his entrance at the City College that he should probably have to pursue a mercantile career; and he had come to look forward eagerly to the time when he could enter business life. From the bottom round of the ladder, by perseverance, industry, and determination he worked his way up to a position of eminence in the business. As president of the Daniel Miller Company he is at the head of one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses of the South, his firm doing an annual business of between four and five millions of dollars. Both in the amount of business done, and in the extent of territory covered, the firm is steadily growing in importance.

Although the house of Daniel Miller and Company and its successor, the Daniel Miller Company, have made constant and close demands upon Mr. Theodore Miller, he has, nevertheless, found time to devote to other enterprises. He is a member of the board of directors of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank; a director in the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Baltimore City, and president of the Merchants and Manufacturers Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the board of visitors to the Baltimore City College, and has been an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Miller was president of the Presbyterian Association for a number of years, and in his own church he is an elder, president of the board of trustees, and superintendent emeritus of the Sunday School.

Mr. Miller was married on June 2, 1869, to Miss Mary Louisa Bradley, daughter of James H. Bradley and Lucilla S. Bradley of Fredericksburg, Virginia, who died on December 2, 1892. They had five children, all of whom are living in 1907. On April 17, 1907, he was married to Miss Grace Reid MacKenzie, daughter of Mrs. William MacKenzie of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.

FRANCIS OSCAR MORGAN

MORGAN, FRANCIS OSCAR, merchant, was born near Morganza, St. Mary's county, on January 29, 1854. He is the son of William S. and Elizabeth B. Mattingly Morgan. His father was a farmer, whose earliest known ancestors in the United States came from Monmouthshire, England, with the early settlers of the State.

In boyhood, he lived the healthy happy life of a boy on his father's farm, sharing in the work as his strength permitted, and learning the duties of farm management. In early manhood he took the position of clerk in a country store.

The influence of a good mother was a strong incentive to the formation of a high moral character. Referring to his education he says: "I taught myself all I knew; I learned little at school, and attended only the public schools."

The impulses which inspired him to strive for success came through strong desire on his part to earn money that he might support his mother and sisters, and later his wife and child.

The influences of private study in later years, and of contact with men in active life, have been powerful factors in his career.

Mr. Morgan is vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Mary's at Leonardtown. He has been president of the commissioners of the village of Leonardtown since 1902.

In politics he is a Democrat. In religious faith he is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. His favorite amusements have been riding and driving, and he has shown his fondness for sport by attending the races and by watching the popular game of baseball.

On April 29, 1896, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Mary Henrietta Abell. They have had one child.

To the young men of Maryland who wish for true success in life, Mr. Morgan would say: "Energy and strict attention to business, with honesty, will lead to success."

Truly Yours
H. Oscar Morgan

DENNIS W. MULLAN

MULLAN, DENNIS W., Commander United States navy, was born in Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, November 10, 1843. He is the son of John and Mary A. (Bright) Mullan. His father was a man characterized by urbanity, justice, and charity, who, for a number of years, held the position of postmaster of the United States naval academy and city councilman of Annapolis, and who was filling those offices at the time of his death in December, 1863. The earliest known ancestor on the paternal side was John Hogan, who emigrated from Ireland to Marion county, Kentucky, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. James Bright, a maternal ancestor, came from England to St. Mary's county, Maryland, toward the end of the seventeenth century.

Mrs. Mullan's influence was quite strong for good on every phase of her son's life. In youth his health was excellent. He was fond of study, reading with special avidity history and the lives of great men, particularly those who figured in the early history of America and aided in forming the government. After studying in the Annapolis schools and spending the years from 1854 to 1856 in attendance on courses at St. John's college, he entered St. Mary's college, Kentucky, where he was graduated in 1860. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from St. John's college. On leaving St. Mary's, the wish of relatives determined his choice of a profession, in which the records and lives of our naval officers gave him the first strong impulse to strive for success. He was appointed midshipman from Kentucky, September, 1860. Under the pressure of war, his class was graduated from the naval academy in 1863. He was appointed ensign October 1, 1863, and was attached to the steam sloop *Monongahela*, West Gulf blockading squadron, under Admiral Farragut, from 1863 to 1865. He served in attacks on various batteries on the coast of Texas, and at the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. He also participated in both attacks upon Fort Morgan, being present at its surrender, and afterward served on the steamer *Malvern*, North Atlantic station, in 1865. After the

war he served on the *Mohongo* in the Pacific station, 1865–67, and on the *De Soto* in the North Atlantic station, 1867–68. He was commissioned lieutenant February 21, 1867, and was commissioned a lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868. While attached to the *De Soto* he was selected by Commodore S. Boggs to command the steamer *Glasgow*, then at the Pensacola navy yard, to coöperate with him in suppressing an expedition against Mexico, then fitting out in New Orleans. From 1868 to 1871, he served on the *Monocacy* on the Asiatic station, and was present at the two attacks upon the batteries on the river Salee, in Korea, on June 1 and 10, 1871. In 1872–73, he was attached to the receiving ship *Independence* at the navy yard, Mare Island, California, then to the *Saco* on the Asiatic station from 1873 to 1876, when he was assigned to navigation duty at Norfolk navy yard, 1877–78. Lieutenant-Commander Mullan was executive officer of the *Adams* in the Pacific from 1879–81, and while attached to the *Adams* he was detailed to accompany the staff of General Baquedano, the Chilean commander-in-chief, in all his operations against Lima, Peru. He was present at all the engagements at Chorrillos, Miraflores, and other places near Lima, and made a report of these operations to the navy department. In 1895 he was presented with a medal from the Chilian Government, as a memento of having been a participant in the engagements named. By special act of congress he was allowed to accept this honor. He was promoted to commander, July, 1882, and was in command of the seven iron-clad vessels at City Point, James River, from 1884–87. On October 1, 1887, he was ordered to command the U. S. S. *Nipsic* and went via the straits of Magellan to the Pacific station. At Punta Arenas in these straits, he rendered assistance to one John Davidson, an American sea captain, who had been imprisoned by the Chilean authorities at that place. For this service Commander Mullan received the thanks of both the navy and state departments at Washington. He was in command of the *Nipsic* at Samoa, during the troublous times with the Germans there, and gave protection to the American correspondent, John C. Klein, of the San Francisco "Examiner" and the New York "World," whom the Germans wished to be sent on board the German man-of-war, *Adler*, their flagship, there to be tried by court martial for alleged offenses. He was in command of the *Nipsic* during the great Samoan hurricane of March 16, 1889, and this vessel was the only American ship saved. The city council of Annap-

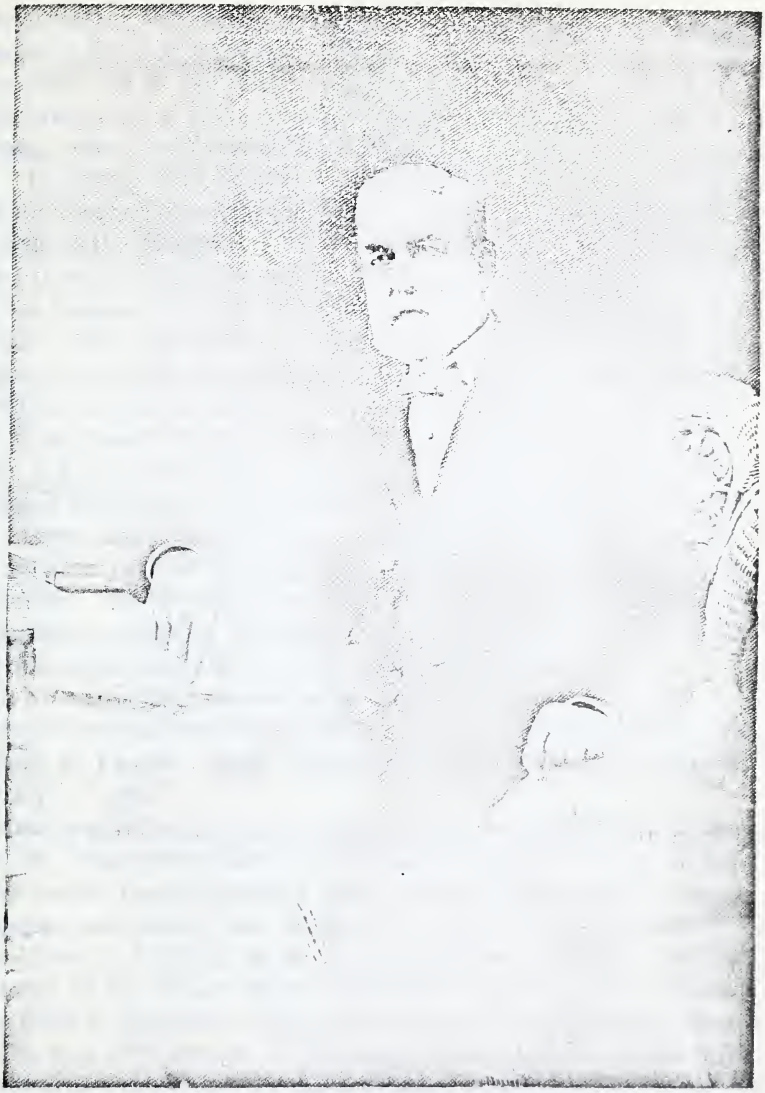
olis voted him thanks for his conduct at the Samoan Islands; and the legislature of Maryland, at its session of 1890, presented him with a gold chronometer watch, in appreciation of his conduct during the political complications and the great hurricane at those islands. Commander Mullan, on his return from the Pacific, was on leave of absence for some months, after which he was ordered to duty as light-house inspector of the eighth light house district, with headquarters at New Orleans, 1890–94. In 1894–96, he was in command of the two vessels *Mohican* and *Marion*, on the Pacific station. In 1896 and 1897 he was in command of the navy yard and station at Pensacola, Florida, and was retired in July, 1901, under the act of congress allowing an officer of the navy to retire after forty years of service. Since his retirement he has resided in Annapolis.

On July 25, 1876, he was married to Ada R. Pettit, of San Francisco, California, by whom he has two sons, both of whom are living. Commander Mullan is a Democrat and a Catholic. For recreation he turns to hunting, music, study and reading. He takes great interest in athletics. Life has taught him to "advise diligent study and investigation. The study of history I would encourage as well as the study of lives of prominent men. The study of our own constitution is of prime importance, and is too often neglected in public schools. English and Roman histories should be placed in the hands of the young."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NEWCOMER

BALTIMORE'S commercial prominence has been gained by the concentration of energy upon a few industries, in which all rival cities have been outdistanced, rather than through any endeavor to compete with other centers for general trade in all commodities and products. Among the architects of the city's importance as a grain center were the Newcomers, including among other members of the family the late B. F. Newcomer, who acquired through his commercial enterprises a fortune which enabled him in later years to become one of the most influential capitalists of the South. Benjamin Franklin Newcomer was born at Beaver Creek, Washington county, on April 28, 1827, the son of John and Catherine (Newcomer) Newcomer. His parents were first cousins, being grandchildren of Wolfgang Newcomer, who came from Switzerland to Philadelphia about 1720. John Newcomer was an influential man in Washington county, owning large estates and conducting a flour mill near his home at Beaver Creek. He founded the flour and grain commission firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker in Baltimore. Washington county chose him as its sheriff, county commissioner, state senator, and a member of the convention which framed the State Constitution of 1851.

B. F. Newcomer, who was known to his friends as Frank, spent a life which has been characterized as valuable as an example to every young man "in its very simplicity and unwavering devotion to its one ideal of duty, crowned as it was with richly deserved success." His mother was a woman of a "beautiful Christian character, combined with a gentle firmness and strong, practical, common sense," and to her training, example, and love, Mr. Newcomer attributed much of the development of his own character and those qualities which fitted him for his success in life The Newcomers lived in Hagerstown from 1829 to 1834 and then resumed their residence at Beaver Creek where the son was educated at the county school. He early acquired the habit of hard work and displayed a firm determination to excel. After school hours he labored on the farm, or looked after the mill.



B. O. Flowers

When his father was sheriff, he frequently traveled over the county, summoning juries or witnesses. He was sworn in as a deputy sheriff, at the early age of ten years. In 1837 the family again removed to Hagerstown; and in 1840 young Newcomer entered the Hagerstown Academy where he remained for a year, intending to be a civil engineer. In March, 1841, however, when the family returned to Beaver Creek for a second time, the son chose to go out on the farm rather than to remain at the academy. A few months afterward John Newcomer wished to send someone to Baltimore to spend a few months looking after his business interests there, and accepted the son's offer of his services. This step fixed B. F. Newcomer's residence in Baltimore and gave him much coveted mercantile opportunities. He took hold of the flour and grain business with great energy, and in a few years built up so large a business that the house of Newcomer & Stonebraker did about one-tenth of the flour business of the city. He purchased his father's interest in the firm, giving notes for the value of that interest and agreeing to pay, in addition, the sum of one thousand dollars a year for the use of his name, until he reached the age of twenty-one. On November 14, 1848, Mr. Newcomer married Amelia Louisa Ehlen, daughter of John H. Ehlen of Baltimore, by whom he had three daughters and one son, Waldo Newcomer.

Mrs. Newcomer died on October 20, 1881. On February 9, 1887, Mr. Newcomer married Mrs. Sidonia Kemp, widow of Morris J. Kemp and daughter of Charles Ayres. The second Mrs. Newcomer died on February 7, 1898.

Realizing while still a young man that his education was incomplete, Mr. Newcomer joined the Mercantile Library, and became a regular reader there, attending its course of lectures upon natural philosophy, astronomy, and chemistry. Later he became a director of the library. In 1854, at the age of twenty-seven, he was elected a director of the Union Bank—afterwards known as the National Union Bank of Maryland—being the youngest member of the Board.

The firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker was dissolved in 1862 and Mr. Newcomer continued the business alone, trading as Newcomer & Co. The flour business was discontinued in 1896, but the firm continued in existence, junior partners having been admitted from time to time and the firm keeping Mr. Newcomer's accounts and funds for financiering his railroad interests. In 1853, Mr. Newcomer became a member of the first Board of Directors of the Corn

and Flour Exchange; and in 1879 he was a member of a committee which recommended the purchase of the present site and the erection of the building destroyed in the great fire of 1904.

For many years Mr. Newcomer was in close touch with the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, though never an official of that road. In 1861, he was elected director of the Northern Central Railway Company and was made chairman of its finance committee, which position he held continuously—except for a period of voluntary retirement from the Board during the four years from from 1874 to 1878—until his death. He conducted the negotiations for most of the real estate purchased by that company in Baltimore during the period of his directorship. He was also a director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and a member of its finance committee from 1882 until his death; and for many years a director of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company. In 1895 he succeeded to the presidency of the latter company. Mr. Newcomer was president of the Union Railroad Company from 1882 until his death, and in this capacity persistently declined to accept any salary, but had an annual dinner given to the stockholders and other friends at the expense of the road, in lieu of a salary to himself. The resolutions adopted by these companies in memory of him asserted that "His sound judgment, ripe experience and quick perception rendered him a most valuable and trusted counsellor." "Mr. Newcomer added to his well known financial acumen, combined with broad, fair minded, judicial temperment, a most charming personality that impressed all with whom he was brought into business relationship."

Mr. Newcomer's great railroad achievement, however, was connected with the building up of the Atlantic Coast Line System. After the close of the Civil War, when Southern Railroad property was in a deplorable condition, a meeting of a number of Baltimoreans was held, on September 14, 1868, to consider the possibility of rehabilitating the Wilmington and Weldon and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroads. It was resolved to form a syndicate to purchase these railroads, on condition that Mr. Newcomer would act as trustee and conduct the negotiations. Mr. William T. Walters became co-trustee. The work was taken up and, on April 26, 1870, a meeting of the syndicate authorized the reorganization of the railroads under new charters and the Southern Railway Security Company was formed.

The fruits of the enterprise were not realized as had been hoped and, in 1878, it was necessary to wind up the company's affairs and pay its debts.

Not discouraged by the syndicate's lack of success, Messrs. Newcomer and Walters formed another syndicate and, by close personal attention and hard work, were able to commence the regular payment of dividends in 1882. To simplify the complicated relations existing among the various railroad properties, a proprietary company to own and hold the securities of these companies was planned and, in April, 1891, the American Improvement and Construction Company was organized under the authority of a resolution of the General Assembly of Connecticut. This company's name was afterwards changed to the Atlantic Coast Line Company. In July, 1898, the railroads of the Atlantic Coast Line in the State of South Carolina were consolidated under the name of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of South Carolina and, in November, 1898, those in Virginia were consolidated as the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company of Virginia. In May, 1900, the consolidation of all the properties was completed, under the name of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, its main lines extending from Richmond and Norfolk to Charleston. Mr. Newcomer was president of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company from December, 1888, to February 12, 1890; vice-president and treasurer of the Atlantic Coast Line Company, and director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and subsidiary companies. Mr. Newcomer was also a director of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company and of the Plant Investment Company for many years. His relations with William T. Walters have already been referred to. They were personal friends, served together as City Finance Commissioners from 1867 to 1869, and were closely associated in railroad projects in the South and other enterprises until Mr. Walters' death in 1894. Through this friendship for Mr. Walters, Mr. Newcomer became a personal friend of William H. Rhinehart, the sculptor, and after his death Messrs. Newcomer and Walters were the executors of Rhinehart's estate.

In 1864, Mr. Newcomer became one of the incorporators of the Safe Deposit Company of Baltimore. Later it appeared that there was a field for an incorporated company which should act as trustee or executor, and an amendment to the company's charter permitting it to accept trusts of estates was granted by the General Assembly in 1868.

In July of that year, Mr. Newcomer was elected president of the company and, under his direction, the trust department became so important that, in 1876, the name of the corporation was changed to the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Baltimore. Mr. Newcomer was president of this company for thirty-three years. He did not hold a controlling interest in the stock and received no salary for the first eleven years of his presidency. After his death his fellow members of the Board of Directors said that "it was as President of this company that he was most appreciated in this community, and its history is the record of the most active part of his long, useful and busy life; its growth and its standing is the most enduring monument to his wisdom and intelligence, to his integrity and industry, and to the loyalty with which he guarded every interest confided to his care." Although he avoided directorates as far as possible, he served on numerous boards, but never allowed his name to be connected with anything to which he could not give his attention. Among such positions were a directorship in the Savings Bank of Baltimore and a trusteeship of the Johns Hopkins University, in which latter position he served from April 2, 1894, until his death. His associates in the Board put on record their belief that "he will be remembered as a man devoted to business, who found the time and showed the disposition to advance the education and the charities of the community by his gifts, by his sympathies, by his suggestions, and by his influence."

Mr. Newcomer's natural sympathy for those who were afflicted was made stronger in the case of the blind by the fact that he had a brother and a sister without sight, and he gave hearty encouragement to Mr. David Loughery, a blind man, who proposed that a school for the blind be established in Baltimore. Together they worked to arouse popular interest and, as a result of their efforts, the General Assembly incorporated the Maryland School for the Blind in 1853. Mr. Newcomer was secretary of the Board at its organization, became its treasurer in 1864, and its president in 1881. He continued in the latter position, until his death, when he had been a member of the Board for forty-eight years. In 1894, he gave $20,000 towards the erection of an additional building for the school and he was always keenly interested in its welfare. He was a generous man, who discriminated closely in his charity and regarded his wealth as a most important trust, which it was his duty to administer as wisely as possible. To the Hospital for Consumptives he gave $20,000 and to

the Washington County Home for Orphans and Friendless Children he gave $10,000; but his greatest gift was one of $50,000 to build a library in Hagerstown for the benefit of all portions of his native county, which library, with characteristic modesty, he insisted should not be named after him. It was incorporated as the Washington County Free Library in 1900, and has been rendering a most useful service to the people of the county since its opening in 1901. Mr. Newcomer was an earnest Christian, and was a member of the Christian or Campbellite Church, though he usually attended the Lutheran church, of which his first wife was a member. In politics he was a Democrat.

Mr. Newcomer possessed a vigorous constitution, and his regular and temperate manner of life kept him free from illness and enabled him to accomplish a great amount of work. Toward the close of his life his eyesight failed him in great measure, but his general health continued good until March 29, 1901, when he was suddenly stricken with paralysis. He died the following day in his seventy-fourth year.

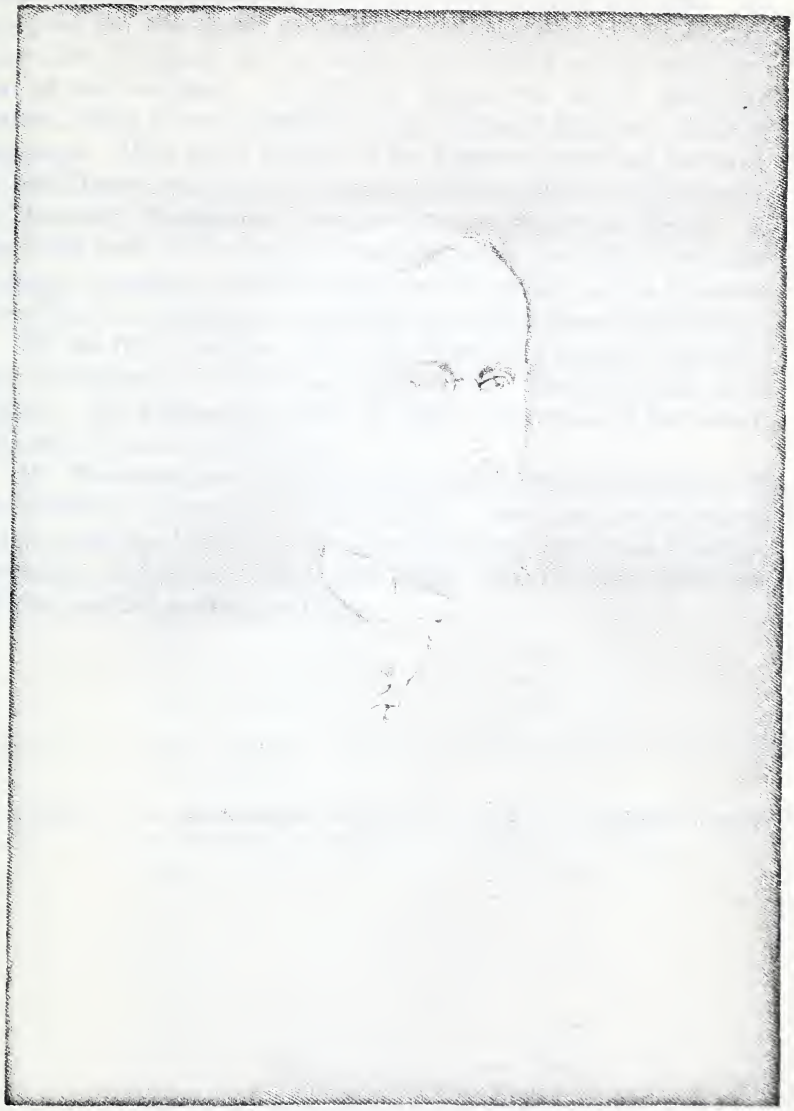
WALDO NEWCOMER

NEWCOMER, WALDO, was born in Baltimore, September 14, 1867, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Amelia Louisa (Ehlen) Newcomer. His father, who was long among the foremost citizens of Baltimore, commenced his business life as a flour and grain commission merchant. He afterwards became president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, and a railroad financier of great ability. His courage and determination did much to build up the commerce of Baltimore and to add to her transportation facilities. His son has paid a deserved tribute to the father to whom he owes so much, in a memorial volume.

The Newcomers trace their ancestry in the United States to Henry Newcomer (Heinrich Neukommer) who emigrated from Switzerland about 1724 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; John H. Ehlen and his wife, the maternal grandparents of Waldo Newcomer, came from Hesse Darmstadt in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Waldo Newcomer was a delicate child, but his health improved steadily after his fifteenth year. He devoted much of his time during youth to reading and study at his home, where the influence on him of both his parents was strong and most helpful. The summer months were spent in the country, but during the winter he lived in the city. He received his primary schooling at the Friend's Academy and at Carey's School. Later he went to St. Paul's Preparatory school at Concord, New Hampshire; and after completing his studies there, he matriculated at Johns Hopkins University. At Johns Hopkins Mr. Newcomer pursued the academic course holding a competitive scholarship for two years and received his Bachelor's degree in 1889. He chose, however, to follow a business career, and in September, 1889, he entered the employ of the Baltimore Storage and Lighterage Company as a clerk in the office.

This company subsequently became the Atlantic Transport Company; but the connection formed by Mr. Newcomer with it in 1889 continued unbroken until 1901. In 1894 he was appointed



Yours very truly

Waldo Emerson

secretary of the corporation, a position which he filled until 1901. In that year Mr. Newcomer accepted the treasurership of the Atlantic Coast Line Company; and in 1903 he was elected second vice-president of that company. In 1906 he entered the list of Baltimore bankers, being chosen president of the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore. He is also a director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Savings Bank of Baltimore, the Terminal Warehouse Company and the Board of Trade. In charitable work and enterprises for the public good Mr. Newcomer is closely identified with the Federated Charities, and is treasurer of the Maryland School for the Blind, and of the Mercantile Library.

On the 7th of October, 1897, Mr. Newcomer married Miss Margaret Vanderpoel, of Kinderhook, New York. They have had three children. He printed privately, in 1902, a memorial of his father, Benjamin Franklin Newcomer.

Mr. Newcomer is a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, of the Baltimore Geographical Society, the American Archæological Society, and the Maryland, Maryland Country, Baltimore Country, Merchants, Baltimore Yacht, Elk Ridge Fox Hunting, Baltimore Athletic, and Johns Hopkins Clubs.

GEORGE BENJAMIN OSWALD

OSWALD, GEORGE BENJAMIN, clerk of court, was born near Smithsburg, Washington county, Maryland, December 24, 1842. He is the son of David and Susan (Beard) Oswald. His father was a farmer, and, from 1860 to 1861, was a tax collector for Washington county. Barnet Oswald, an ancestor, native of Würtemberg, Germany, came to Massachusetts between 1740 and 1750, and lived there for a short time, removing thence to Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

George Benjamin Oswald spent his youth in the country, with the influence of his mother's character for good an important factor in his life. His education was obtained in the subscription and common schools at Smithsburg, under the instruction of the late George Pearson. In 1860, he left school, and became deputy tax collector to his father, and in 1863 he entered the clerk's office under the late Isaac Nesbitt, and served as chief clerk until 1870. He then accepted a clerkship in the Hagerstown Bank, where he was employed until 1873, when he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court for Washington county, and has for five consecutive terms been reëlected to the same office.

The paths he has followed in choosing a life work have been taken through personal preference on his part. Mr. Oswald is president of the Mechanics Loan and Savings Institution; treasurer of the Mutual Insurance Company; and a director in the following companies: the Washington County Water Company; the Rose Hill Cemetery Company; the West End Improvement Company; and the First Hose Company of Hagerstown. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge; the Odd Fellows; the Knights of Pythias; the Red Men, and the Elks. He has been the recording secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for thirty-six years, and is a Past Master in Masonry. In politics, Mr. Oswald is a Democrat, and in religious faith he affiliates with the Lutheran church.

HON. JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.
-1805-1862-

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, SR.

PEARCE, JAMES ALFRED, SR., was born December 14, 1805, at the residence of his maternal grandfather, Doctor Elisha Cullen Dick, in Alexandria, Virginia. He was the son of Gideon Pearce and Julia (Dick) Pearce, his wife, of Kent county, Maryland, and the grandson of James Pearce, who was the son of another Gideon Pearce, who married Beatrice Codd, daughter of Colonel Steger Codd, of Kent county, Maryland. The last named Gideon Pearce was a son of William Pearce who was the presiding judge of Kent county court in 1714 and 1715.

The mother of James Alfred Pearce died when he was very young, and his early education was received in Alexandria under the direction of his grandfather, who was a man of marked ability and distinction, and an intimate friend of General Washington. He entered Princeton College at the age of fourteen and was graduated in 1822 before he had completed his seventeenth year, dividing the first honor of his class with Hugo Menno of Pennsylvania and Edward D. Mansfield of Ohio, both of whom were then men of mature years and were distinguished in after life. Among his classmates were George R. Richardson, attorney general of Maryland, one of the brightest ornaments of the Maryland bar in his day, and Albert B. Dod of New Jersey, afterwards a brilliant rhetorician and lecturer at Princeton College. After leaving college Mr. Pearce studied law in Baltimore with Judge John Glenn, and was admitted to the bar in 1824. He commenced the practice of his profession in Cambridge, Maryland, where he remained about a year, when he went to Louisiana and engaged in sugar planting on the Red river with his father. He remained there about three years and then removed to Kent county, Maryland, where the remainder of his life was passed. Upon his return to Maryland he resumed the practice of law, at the same time carrying on his farm on which he resided. He was not, however, permitted to devote himself to his profession as he preferred, being early called into public life. In 1831 he was sent to the Legislature of Maryland, and in 1835 was elected a member of the House of Repre-

sentatives in Congress, and with the exception of a single term, when he was defeated in 1839, by a small majority, by Honorable Philip Frank Thomas, he was reëlected from time to time until 1843. In 1843 he was elected to the United States Senate where he served from March 4 of that year until his death on December 20, 1862, being continued through four successive elections. During this long period of public service, the Library of Congress, the Botanical Gardens, the Smithsonian Institute, and the Coast Survey Department were favorite objects of his fostering care and received constant and valuable attention from him, while he discharged with distinguished ability all the duties of a legislator. He was offered a seat on the bench of the United States District Court for the District of Maryland by President Fillmore, and during the same administration was nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Interior, both of which positions he declined, preferring to remain in the senate where he believed he could be more useful to his state and to the country. He maintained a lively interest in the advancement of his town and county. On March 17, 1832, he was elected a member of the board of visitors and governors of Washington College at his home in Chestertown. Up to the time of his death he gave his time and thought freely to the welfare of that venerable institution, and for a number of years filled the position of lecturer upon law to the students. On April 1, 1850, he was elected a member of the vestry of Emmanuel Church, Chester Parish, Chestertown, and served in that capacity until his death.

In politics he was a Whig, but when that party was practically dissolved in Maryland in 1856 he became a supporter of the National Democratic party, and advocated the election of President Buchanan. When the War between the States came on in 1861 he stood for the preservation of the Union, but boldly denounced the arbitrary and unconstitutional treatment of the citizens and state of Maryland by the Federal government.

He married, in 1830, Martha G. Laird, of Cambridge, Maryland, who died on March 8, 1845, leaving the following named children: Catherine Julia Pearce, Charlotte Augusta Lennox Pearce and James Alfred Pearce. He married again, March 22, 1847, Matilda C. Ringgold, daughter of James Ringgold of Chestertown, who with one daughter, Mary E. Pearce, and his other children, all survived him.

He was a man of culture, and of enlarged and conservative views. He was not a politician in the usual acceptation of the word,

though he was one of the most successful public men of his period. Honors and office waited upon him. His success was due to his own merit, his unsullied integrity and capacity for public affairs, and to the appreciation by his fellow citizens of his eminent qualities of mind and heart. His death was regarded by men of all parties as a loss to the country. He was considered one of the wisest and safest statesmen in the Senate of the United States; and he had been often named as a possible candidate for the presidency.

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE

PEARCE, JAMES ALFRED, lawyer and judge, was born at Chestertown, Kent county, Md., April 2, 1840, the son of James Alfred and Martha J. (Laird) Pearce. His father was an eminent lawyer, a member of the Maryland legislature, twice elected to the Federal house of representatives, and a United States senator for twenty years, during most of which time he was chairman of the Committee of the Library of Congress. Mrs. Pearce died when her son was five years of age. The family is descended from William Pearce, who came from England to the Eastern Shore about 1660, settling in the upper part of Kent county, which was given to Cecil in 1674 and returned to Kent in 1706. He was high sheriff of Cecil county, and his son, who bore the same name, was Presiding Judge of Kent county in 1714.

James Alfred Pearce grew up in his native town. Until he was fourteen years of age, he studied at home and then entered the preparatory department of Washington college at Chestertown, continuing in that institution for three years, when he was admitted to the College of New Jersey at Princeton, where he received the bachelor's degree in arts in 1860 and the master's degree in 1863. St. John's college, Annapolis, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1904.

After graduation, he taught for a time in Washington college and studied law in Chestertown, and with Brown & Brune in Baltimore, choosing the legal profession by his own preference and with his father's approval. He was admitted to the bar in 1864. His early connection with Washington college has continued to the present day. He was secretary of the Board of Trustees for thirty-three years, from 1864 to 1897, and has been president of the Board since 1903.

On November 1, 1866, he was married to Eunice Rasin of St. Louis, Missouri. They have no children.

Next to the influence of home upon his young life Judge Pearce ranks as the most potent forces, association with Reverend Andrew

J. Sutton, principal of Washington college, one of his early instructors; the early companionship of men of character, and private study.

From 1867 to 1874, he served Kent county as its state's attorney; for ten years he was a member of the board of School Commissioners for the county, and, for the same length of time, he was a commissioner of Chestertown. In 1897, he was elected, as the nominee of the Democratic party, chief judge of the Second Judicial Circuit, and as such an associate judge of the State Court of Appeals, for a fifteen years' term, and has filled these offices to the present time. His political creed as a Democrat has always been fixed and positive. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been chancellor of the Diocese of Easton since 1883. His favorite exercises are walking and driving.

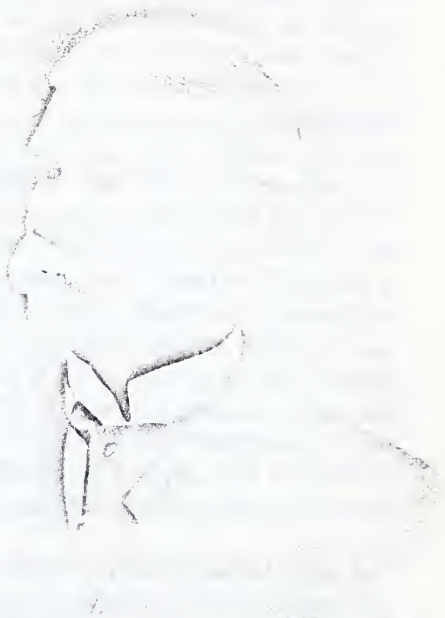
WILLIAM F. PORTER

PORTER, WILLIAM F., lawyer, was born at Piedmont, Hampshire county, Virginia, now Mineral county, West Virginia, December 26, 1852. He is the son of William E. and Sarah (Paxson) Porter. His father was the general assistant road master of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a man of great energy and directness of purpose. The family trace their ancestry to James Porter, who came to Cecil county from Ireland in 1720. An ancestor, Major Andrews Porter, fought in the Revolutionary war.

As a boy, young Porter lived in a village, receiving his earliest education at Glen academy. He then went to the University of West Virginia, and later to Washington and Lee university. His parents were desirous that their son should follow the profession of law, and for this reason he entered the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1873, while a minor. Mr. Porter feels that the influence of home surroundings, and that of contact with men of power have been the most potent factors in his life.

He began active work practicing law in Baltimore, in 1874. He has been president of the Maryland Veneer and Basket Company; treasurer of the Gas Appliance Company, and director and general counsel of the Tolchester Steamboat Company. In 1899, Mr. Porter was made supervisor of elections, which position he held for four years. He has also been chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Central Committee for Baltimore city, and secretary and treasurer for the Baltimore city Committee. In 1895, on the sixteenth of January, he was married to Mary Eugenia Fitzsimmons.

Mr. Porter is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church. He says: "In early life, I was fond of running and rowing. Years and increasing weight have taken from me all ability for games, other than golf, which I find both enjoyable and helpful." Mr. Porter suggests this thought to the young man starting out in life: "Good principles, methods, and habits, coupled with an energy that never slackens, will attain success in life, and a successful life unselfishly lived will approximate true success."



Yours very truly
E B Prettyman.

ELIJAH BARRETT PRETTYMAN

PRETTYMAN, ELIJAH BARRETT, educator, was born at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on February 20, 1830, son of Rev. William and Ebza Barrett Prettyman. His father was a preacher of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a man of notable purity, independence and benevolence. As he moved every two years, under the rules of the church at that time, his children were born in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. When his son was seven years old, he returned to Maryland, which state from that time was his home. The family is descended from John Pretiman, who came from England to St. Mary's county and was a member of the Maryland Assembly in 1641–42. The family afterwards removed to Sussex county, Delaware. It claims kinship with the English family of that name, (which has been seated at Orwell Hall, Ipswich, England since the thirteenth century) and of which family George Prettyman, tutor of William Pitt and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, was a member. Mrs. Prettyman's influence was strong for good on every phase of the life of her son.

Elijah B. Prettyman spent a healthy boyhood, fond of play and of study, enjoying fishing and rambling among hills and mountains. He fitted for college at the Light Street Classical School in Baltimore and at the Cumberland Academy and then entered Dickinson College where he was graduated with the degree of A.B., in 1848. He has since received from his alma mater the honorary degrees of A.M., in 1854, and LL.D., in 1894. His training and a "moderate ambition" led him to strive for success in life and circumstances led him to begin work, in September, 1849, as teacher of a public school on West River, in Anne Arundel county. He taught there for two years, and then spent two years at Rockville, as a student of law in the office of Judge Richard J. Bowie, but never entered on the practice of the profession. He planned to go to California to become a lawyer there; but shortly before he expected to start for the West, he learned of the death of his eldest brother, William, who had settled as a merchant in Sacra-

mento in 1849 and had urged the younger brother to join him, promising to support him until he could take care of himself. With the news of his brother's untimely death, Mr. Prettyman decided to resume teaching. His favorite lines of reading have ever been history, philosophy and pedagogy. In 1852, he became principal of Brookeville Academy in Montgomery county and held that position for eleven years. During this time he married Lydia Forrest Johnston on June 6, 1855. They have had six children, all of whom are living. The influence of home has always been the strongest one with him, that of the school scarcely less strong and he feels that he was most fortunate in his early companions. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a Mason, having served as master of a lodge. He is also a member of the Maryland Historical Society, the Maryland Academy of Sciences, etc. His favorite recreation is fishing for black bass and trout. He prefers the Swedish system of physical culture.

Mr. Prettyman is a Democrat, though on the Know Nothing and other important issues, he has voted for the candidates of other parties. On the Democratic ticket, he was elected clerk of the Montgomery County court in 1863, and by successive reëlections he was continued in this position for twenty-two years. In 1885 he declined a renomination. In 1886, he was chief clerk of the House of Delegates, and for the succeeding four years, he was deputy naval officer of the Port of Baltimore. In 1890, he was appointed principal of the State Normal School at Baltimore and state superintendent of Public Instruction. His duties were divided in 1900 and the superintendency taken from them, but he continues his principalship to the present time. In 1896, the state administration passed into the hands of the Republican party, but this change had no effect upon Mr. Prettyman's position, inasmuch as the State Board of Education recognized the non-partisan character of the position and the fact that Dr. Prettyman was efficiently filling the place. Kind, courteous, considerate, and deeply interested in all good works, Dr. Prettyman has the affection not only of his students but also of all who know him.

CLAYTON PURNELL

PURNELL, CLAYTON, lawyer, was born at Gennesar, the family home, on Sinepuxent Bay, near Berlin, in Worcester county, Maryland, October 12, 1857. Ten years later, his parents removed to their farm on the shores of the Chesapeake, in Dorchester county, where, with the exception of a year spent in Baltimore, he continued to reside until 1882, when he left the Eastern Shore for Frostburg, in Allegany County, his present home.

His father, William Thomas Purnell, also a lawyer, was seventh in line of descent from Thomas Purnell of Berkley, Northamptonshire, England, the founder of the Maryland branch of the family, who, sailing August 21, 1635, landed in Northampton county, Virginia, where he married Elizabeth Dorman, and shortly afterward became one of the first settlers in that part of the Eastern Shore of Maryland embraced within the present limits of Worcester county, his title papers for the Fairfield Farm, on Assateague Sound, bearing date of November 3, 1677. Here he died in 1695. The parents of William Thomas Purnell, having died during his early childhood, he lived with relatives at Newport Farm, and completed his academic education at the Buckingham Academy at Berlin. He later entered the family of his sister, the wife of Governor Polk of Delaware, who commissioned him as a colonel on his staff. While resident in that State, he became a student of law under the distinguished jurist and statesman, John Middleton Clayton, of Delaware. Shortly after his admission to the bar, in both Delaware and Maryland, he settled in Mississippi, where he spent the whole of his active professional life, except a year or two passed in Brazil, while in the diplomatic service of the United States. Owing to impaired health, in 1855 he returned to the family estate on the Eastern Shore, and served several terms in the Maryland senate and house of delegates, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1864. A man of high character and strong intellect, he was faithful to every trust whether in private or public life. Though always modest in the expression of his opinions, he was unfaltering in his adherence to his settled convictions.

Sincere in thought and purpose, his gentle courtesy easily won friends and firmly held them through life. He died December 16, 1873.

While residing in Mississippi, he married Henrietta Spence, the mother of Clayton Purnell. She was the second daughter of Doctor John Selby Spence and Maria Purnell of Worcester county, and a niece of Judge Asa Spence of the Maryland Court of Appeals. Doctor Spence represented the first congressional district of Maryland in the eighteenth, twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth Congresses, and was United States Senator from 1836 until his death in 1843. His family was of Scottish origin, his ancestors having settled in Worcester county early in the eighteenth century.

Mrs. Purnell, a lady of broad culture and varied accomplishments, took complete charge of her son's early education, and though in later years special subjects were pursued under excellent private instructors, she never ceased to exercise a watchful care over all his studies and pursuits. A near relative, Judge Thomas A. Spence, of the first judicial circuit, a graduate of Yale, ripe in scholarship and eminent as a lawyer, aided him materially in the years immediately following the death of his father, by directing his course of reading leading up to the law. The loss of his father, however, made it the son's first duty to provide for a mother, sister and invalid brother, left without resources. At the age of seventeen, therefore, he began to teach a public school in Dorchester county, thus keeping together and supporting the family while he lived at home and continued his studies at night and during vacations. His mother died November 6, 1893, at the home of her son in Frostburg.

Of his mother, Mr. Purnell writes: "Her character was certainly the controlling influence in my early life and, more than any other, the dominating force in shaping my later career. Her influence to the end of her life was always strong and always for my good."

Always a strong, healthy country boy, loving life in the fields, in the woods and on the water, he ranged at will, having no regular tasks except his lessons, which he was not permitted to neglect, no matter how great the temptation. With a good library at home, his earlier reading took a pretty wide range. It was confined for the most part, however, to works of recognized value in almost every field, until he began to specialize somewhat in preparation for the study of law. He writes: "Until I was fifteen, I just grew, doing

what interested me most; from that age to eighteen, I was studious in my habits, and for the four succeeding years of my life, I worked seventeen or eighteen hours every day, teaching during the day, and keeping up my studies at night. I attended no school. My mother taught me until I was able to do the usual high school work, and then I continued my studies, sometimes under private instructors, but more often alone, thus acquiring small Latin and less Greek, and a fair fund of general information afterward of service to me."

He began the study of law in the summer of 1878, with S. T. Milbourne, Esquire, of the Cambridge bar, as his preceptor, and was admitted to practice. November 15, 1881; the following year was spent in the office of Daniel M. Henry, Jr., at Cambridge, when he left Dorchester county to accept the vice-principalship of the Beall high school at Frostburg. In 1883, he opened a private school at Frostburg, and conducted this with success until 1886, when he was reappointed to the position formerly held in the high school, at the same time opening a law office, where all time at his disposal was given to such legal business as he had in hand. In 1891, he resigned his place at the high school to give his entire time to the practice of his profession.

On June 12, 1889, he married Miss May, daughter of Honorable Thomas G. McCulloh, of Frostburg, and they have three children—Henrietta Spence, Dorothy and Clayton Spence.

Mr. Purnell has been the secretary of the Equitable Savings and Loan Society of Frostburg, since its organization in 1891; he was one of the organizers of the Western Maryland Telephone Company, of which he is a director, has served several times as City Attorney of Frostburg and is connected professionally and otherwise with numerous other local enterprises.

He is a Democrat in politics, and while he takes an active interest in political matters, though several times urged to do so, he has always declined to become a candidate for any office.

He was appointed a member of the State Board of Education in 1900, reappointed in 1902, and again for four years in 1904. He has assisted in the movement to improve the public school system of the state through the employment of professionally trained teachers at better salaries, and served as a member of the Commission to revise the school laws of the state during the legislative session of 1904. Actively associated with the establishment of the State normal

school at Frostburg, he has taken a deep interest in its development, and striven to make it successful in fulfilling its mission in the school system of the county and State.

Mr. Purnell was one of the charter members of Frostburg Lodge No. 470, B. P. O. Elks, its Exalted Ruler for the first year, and has been chosen several times as its representative in the Grand Lodge of the order. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal church, has served as vestryman, and many times as its lay delegate in the Maryland Diocesan Convention. He was elected president of the Allegany County Bar Association in 1893, was one of the persons active in the organization of the Maryland State Bar Association in 1896, whose meetings he has never failed to attend, and was one of the delegates to the American Bar Association at its Denver meeting in 1901. He is also a member of the State and National Educational Associations, having attended as a representative of the State Board the Detroit session of the latter in 1901.

His life has taught him to believe that, "Since others are somewhat prone to take one at something like his own estimate of himself, a young man should, as early as possible, learn to know and justly value his capabilities. To inspire the confidence of others, he must first believe in himself and be worthy of his own. Distrust of one's power to do as well as he wishes to do, deters one from trying, when he could have succeeded. A boy should be willing to try and, doing all he can, take the chances. He should select the work he likes best and can do best and give to it his energies. However valuable the counsel of others may be in aiding him, his own deliberate judgment should determine the final choice. If he can learn to do anything, it matters little what, better than others are doing it, his success is assured. Let him depend upon himself and avoid leaning upon others, getting as far as possible from the idea that government owes him anything except a fair chance to take care of himself.

"While a young man should not seek office, nor, except in rare cases, accept it too early in his career, he should study public questions closely, and take an active interest in public affairs, especially those relating to his own neighborhood, joining every movement tending to make that a better place in which to live. With due respect for authority, let him stand for his own and the rights of others under the law, and while he should try to have opinions, let him delay the expression of them at least long enough to obtain the

facts. While he may find it more pleasant and infinitely more popular to drift with the current of thought and events, he should try to be strong enough to swim against the stream, and brave enough to strive alone, should his convictions require the sacrifice."

ALBERT CABELL RITCHIE

RITCHIE, ALBERT CABELL, lawyer, of the firm of Ritchie & Janney, of Baltimore, was born in Richmond, Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1876. His father, Judge Albert Ritchie, was at one time City Solicitor of Baltimore, later City Counsellor of Baltimore, and from 1891 until his death in 1903 was a Judge of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. His mother was Mrs. Elizabeth Cabell, daughter of Dr. Robert G. Cabell, of Richmond, Virginia.

Albert C. Ritchie's boyhood was passed in Baltimore, where he was prepared for college, and took the undergraduate course at Johns Hopkins University, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1896. He then spent two years in study at the Law School of the University of Maryland, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1898.

He at once began the practice of law in the offices of Steele, Semmes and Carey, in Baltimore. He served as assistant to the City Solicitor, from 1898 to 1900. He was appointed Assistant City Solicitor in March, 1903; and he was reappointed Assistant City Solicitor for four years in July 1, 1903, and again in October 1, 1907.

In November, 1903, he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Stuart S. Janney, of Baltimore, under the firm name of Ritchie and Janney. Their offices are 745–751 Calvert Building, Baltimore.

Mr. Ritchie has written a legal text-book upon the Law of Municipal Condemnation in Maryland, published in June, 1904.

By political preference he is connected with the Democratic party. He is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. On May 18, 1907, he was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Baker, daughter of Mr. Bernard N. Baker, of Baltimore.

Albert C. Ritchie

Fred Rodgers
Rear Adm USN

FREDERICK RODGERS

A WARRIOR'S worth cannot be reliably computed until after he has been in battle. He may have acquired all the technical and theoretical training which the nation's school for soldiers and sailors can impart; but his ability to put the knowledge acquired into practice during times of peace cannot be accepted as a criterion for the rating of his worth in war. This is but natural, as the qualities which are worth most when a warrior is under fire may not be revealed under any other circumstances. Therefore, a nation feels a certain confidence in an old fighter, who has been baptized with fire; while it awaits with much apprehension an account of the conduct of an officer to whom actual war is a thing altogether new.

No more advantageous equipment could be given a naval officer than that immediately after the close of his schooling, he be given an opportunity to get into his nostrils a whiff of the powder of actual conflict.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the students of the Naval Academy at Annapolis were called from their class-rooms and put on board fighting ships. These students in many instances soon developed into the ablest seamen of the nation; and among this class was Admiral Rodgers who, at the age of eighteen, closed his school books, forsook the Naval Academy, and began by practical and exacting experience to put into use what he had been taught at the school for midshipmen.

Frederick Rodgers was born at Sion Hill, near Havre de Grace, Harford county, on October 3, 1842. He is the son of Robert Smith and Sarah (Perry) Rodgers; the former a farmer who filled the position of collector of the port of Havre de Grace and served as colonel of the 2d Eastern Shore regiment of Maryland Volunteers during the Civil War. The grandfather of Admiral Rodgers, Commodore John Rodgers, commanded the frigate *President* during the war of 1812–14, and at the time of the Battle of North Point was in charge of a detachment of United States sailors who had been detailed for the defence of Baltimore. For his services on this occasion he was presented with a

review. Admiral Rodgers served as captain of the Navy Yard in New York, in 1895 and throughout 1896, and subsequently was given command of the new battleship *Massachusetts*. He was president of the Board of Inspection and Survey at Washington, D. C., in 1898, and during the Spanish-American War was in command of the United States monitor *Puritan*.

In 1901, Admiral Rodgers was ordered to command the Philippine Squadron in the Asiatic Station, with the United States armored cruiser *New York* as his flagship, and in 1902, he was made commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces of the Asiatic Station. April 1st, 1903, he was ordered to the command of the Navy Yard and Station at New York. He was retired on October 3, 1904 in accordance with the law regulating retirements, after having completed over 47 years of active service; but was continued on duty by the order of the Navy Department, his present post being that of President of a Board in connection with the improvement of the Navy Yards.

Admiral Rodgers was married to Sarah M. Fall, February 2 1882. They have had two children, one of whom is living. Admiral Rodgers is a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, D. C.; the University and New York Yacht clubs of New York; the military Order of the Loyal Legion; the Society of the War of 1812, Naval Orders; and the George Washington Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

JACOB ROHRBACK

ROHRBACK, JACOB, lawyer, was born in Frederick city, on August 23, 1863. He is the son of Martin Newcomer and Ellen Catherine (Brunner) Rohrback. His father was a groceryman, noted for his "firmness and strength of character." Mrs. Rohrback's influence was strong for good on the moral character of her son. His grandfather, Major Jacob Rohrback of Sharpsburg, Washington county, assisted in the defence of Baltimore in 1814 and was married to Mary Smith from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rohrback was "always strong, healthy, and robust as a youth" and delighted in reading and the "usual youthful sports." He writes: "As my profession is the law, legal books have always been most helpful to me. Besides these I have always believed my Latin and Greek studies have assisted greatly in my professional work." He attended the public schools at Frederick and Frederick college, the old county academy, and then entered Mt. St. Mary's college at Emmittsburg, Frederick county, where he graduated, after five years of study, in 1882, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. By the same college the degree of A.M. was given to him in 1884. After graduating from college, he became a student of law at the University of Maryland, which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1885. Mr. Rohrback then settled in Frederick city as an attorney at law, in which profession he has built up an excellent practice. He entered this profession from his own preference, aided greatly by the advice and wishes of his father. The influence of his home and church life have been determining factors in Mr. Rohrback's career. He is a prominent member of the Evangelical Reformed Church

On March 1, 1892, he was married to Ida Rebecca Ramsburg of Frederick. They have no children. Mr. Rohrback has always been a Democrat in politics and, as nominee of that party, was elected a member of the house of delegates in 1887 and of the senate in 1899. He is past junior grand warden of the grand lodge of Maryland A. F. and A. Masons. He is also a member of Enoch

Yours truly,
Jacob Rohrback.

Royal Arch Chapter No. 21, Enoch Council No. 10, Royal and Select Masters and Jacques de Molay Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Warfield, a member of the Maryland State Commission to the Jamestown Exposition, and since then has been an active member of that body.

His favorite relaxation from professional work is found in "reading and participation in church, lodge, or other work of special or local interest." His life has shown him that the best advice which can be given toward the attainment of true success is that one should "wisely and conscientiously improve the present and then those affairs in life which we call failures may prove ultimately but to be soul lessons for us and uplifts to higher and nobler things." True success follows only "industry and honesty, the love of God, and devotion to home life, the cultivation of the friendship and influence of those who stand for all that is noble, good and elevating in all the affairs of life."

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY

WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY was born at Richfields, near the town of Frederick, Maryland, on October 9, 1839. His grandfather, John Thomas Schley, had emigrated to America from Germany in 1739. The Admiral's father, also John Thomas Schley, was successively lawyer, merchant, and farmer. He was possessed of sufficient means to give his son a thorough education, and the boy was never confronted with the necessity of performing manual labor for a livelihood. The most marked characteristics of the father—high morality, respect for the law, and an enthusiastic love of country—were inherited by the son. Nature had endowed the youth with a good constitution, and his devotion to all out-of-door sports resulted in his taking such exercise as gave him a finely developed physique.

After passing through the primary schools at Harmony Grove and Frederick, to which latter town Admiral Schley's father moved in 1848, the youth attended Frederick Academy and St. John's Academy, both at Frederick. He then entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, September 20, 1856, from which he was graduated four years later. His first active duty in his profession as naval officer was on board the frigate *Niagara*, which cruised to India, China, and Japan in 1860–61, primarily for the purpose of carrying back to their native land the ambassadors who had been sent to the United States from Japan in 1859.

With this brief experience in practical navy work, Admiral Schley entered upon very active duty in the conflict which began shortly thereafter between the United States and the section which was comprised in the so-called Confederacy. He was advanced to the grade of master on August 31, 1861, and served on the frigate *Potomac*. Less than a year later, July 16, 1862, Schley was commissioned Lieutenant, and in that position he saw duty on the *Winona*, *Monongahela*, and *Richmond* in the Mississippi river campaign and the engagements in the vicinity of Port Hudson, from March 16 to July 9, 1863. During this time, in common with many minor officials who

Very truly yours
W. S. Schley
Rear Admiral U.S.N.

have since attained prominence in the navy, he was under Admiral Farragut, from whom he gained much by force of example. During the years 1864–66, Schley served as executive officer on the gunboat *Wateree* in the Pacific. In 1865 he put down an insurrection of Chinese coolies in the Chincha Islands. Upon the occasion of a revolution at La Union, San Salvador, he landed one hundred men and protected the interests of citizens of the United States.

After having seen active sea service for more than six years, Schley was given a land assignment. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant commander; and he served as instructor at the United States Naval Academy from 1866 to 1869. The period from 1869 to 1872 found him on duty as executive officer of the U. S. S. *Benicia*, on the Asiatic station; and in this period during the trouble between the United States and the Hermit Kingdom, he took an active part as adjutant of the land forces in the capture of the forts on Kang Hoa Island on the Salee River in Korea.

Schley was then reassigned to the Naval Academy, and for the four years from 1872 to 1876, he was head of the department of modern languages in the Naval Academy. On June 10, 1874, he was promoted to the rank of commander. The conclusion of his stay at the Naval Academy in 1876 was followed by another three-years period of sea service; and while on the *Essex*, on the Brazil station, Commander Schley rescued from the Island of Tristan d'Acunha an American crew which had been shipwrecked there. From 1880 to 1883, he served as lighthouse inspector with headquarters in Boston.

One of the most notable achievements of the Admiral's career occurred in 1884, when he commanded an expedition which sailed to the Arctic Ocean and rescued from certain death Lieut. Adolphus W. Greeley and six companions, at Cape Sabine, Grinnell Land. The undertaking was from the outset a most hazardous and difficult one. Two previous expeditions, well equipped in every way, had been turned back by the ice pack, impelled to abandon the quest. Schley's entire conduct of the enterprise was thoroughly characteristic of the man. His preparations were in themselves such as to insure success, for they were marked by great thoroughness and minute attention to detail. To perfection of system, essential in its way, Schley added tenacity of purpose. When the ice pack began to close in and threatened to become as formidable an obstacle as it had proved in the case of the two previous expeditions, Schley

held on, announcing that this obstruction only afforded additional reason why the search should be prosecuted with vigor. And this proved to be the case; for when Lieutenant Greeley and his companions were found, their condition as the result of starvation, was such that they could not possibly have lived more than two days longer.

For his work of rescue Commander Schley received from the Maryland Legislature a vote of thanks and a gold chronometer watch, and from the Massachusetts Humane Society a gold medal. On his return from the Arctic regions he prepared a report of the expedition which was published in 1887 by the Federal government as a quarto volume of 75 pages. A more popular account, entitled "The Rescue of Greeley," was written by Schley in collaboration with Prof. J. R. Soley, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Schley was made chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting of the Navy Department at Washington in 1885; and on March 31, 1888, he was promoted to the rank of captain. When the cruiser *Baltimore* was placed in commission, Captain Schley took command of her, and held that position from 1889 to 1892. From May 8 to 14, 1890, the *Baltimore* lay in the harbor of the city from which it took its name and a most cordial reception was given Schley and all his men. During the period of Schley's command of the *Baltimore* occurred another incident which tried his mettle. The *Baltimore* was cruising in South American waters at the time of a revolution in Chile when much ill feeling was shown by the natives toward the United States. While the vessel was in the harbor of Valparaiso, a number of the crew who had gone ashore were attacked by a mob which killed several of their number and seriously wounded many others. After this affront, feeling ran high on both sides; and, had it not been for Captain Schley's firmness and cool-headed judgment, the consequences might have been seriously detrimental to the relations between the two nations. The American officer however, handled the difficulty so skilfully that within a few months the Chilean Government apologized for the insult and paid an indemnity of $75,000.

In August, 1891, Captain Schley carried the body of John Ericsson, the inventor, to Sweden, and was presented with a gold medal by the King of that country. On his return to the United States, he served as lighthouse inspector, 1893–95; as commander of the cruiser

New York, 1895–97; and as chairman of the lighthouse board at Washington, 1897–98. On February 6, 1898, Schley was promoted to the rank of commodore; and with the call to arms for the conflict with Spain, he was selected to command the flying squadron, formed to protect the Atlantic seaboard, with the armored cruiser *Brooklyn* detailed as his flagship.

With the vessels of this fleet he was present during the blockade of Santiago and at the battle which destroyed Cervera's squadron off that port on July 3, 1898.

In his report of this engagement Schley said: "The *Brooklyn* was exposed for some twenty minutes to the fire of the four Spanish ships until the other vessels of the squadron could get up into good range. I cannot speak with too much praise of the conduct of the officers and crews of the vessels engaged; their spirit and enthusiasm were such as I have rarely seen in action."

On August 10, 1898, he was promoted by the President to the rank of rear admiral, "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and on August 19, of this same year, he was selected as one of the commissioners to direct the evacuation of Porto Rico. Honors were showered upon Admiral Schley as a result of the part he played in the Battle of Santiago. Receptions and banquets were held in his honor in most of the principal cities, and he received numerous handsome tokens of esteem, including a jeweled medal from the Maryland Legislature, a gold and jeweled sword from the people of Pennsylvania, and a silver loving cup from the people of Atlanta, Georgia.

Admiral Schley was, on April 14, 1899, assigned to duty on the naval examining board, and on April 27 of the same year he was transferred to the naval retiring board as senior member. He rounded out his forty-seven years of service under the flag in all parts of the world, in war and in peace, by a final interval of duty as commander of the South Atlantic Squadron, to which he was assigned on November 18, 1899, continuing in this capacity until his retirement, on October 9, 1901, upon attaining the age-limit fixed by law.

On September 10, 1863, Winfield Scott Schley was married to Anne Rebecca Franklin, daughter of George E. and Maria C. Franklin, of Annapolis, Md. To them three children have been born, two sons and a daughter.

On June 22, 1899, Admiral Schley received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Georgetown University. He is a member of the Royal

Arcanum of the United States; the Masonic fraternity; the United Service Club of New York; the New York Yacht Club; the Seawanaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is not identified with any political party, and has not held public office outside of his profession. In 1904 he wrote his memoirs, which were published under the title of "Forty-five Years Under the Flag."

EDWARD THOMAS SCHULTZ

SCHULTZ, EDWARD THOMAS, was born in Frederick city, Maryland, August 23, 1827, the son of Henry and Amelia (Davis) Schultz. His father, who followed the trade of coachmaker, was a grandson of Martin Schultz, who with his brother John came from Alsace sometime prior to 1734, and settled on lands purchased from the Penns on Kreutz Creek, six miles northeast of York, Pennsylvania. In Glossbrenner's history of York and Lancaster counties it is stated that in 1735 John and Martin Schultz erected the first stone houses on the west side of the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. One of these houses is still standing at Hellem, and is in a good state of preservation. Mr. Schultz's maternal grandfather, Thomas Davis, came from Wales and settled at Greencastle, Pennsylvania. Young Schultz spent his boyhood in his native town, passing as much time as he could in the country. In early years the boy found considerable amusement in working about his father's shop. Owing to the moderate means of the Schultzes, he was not able to finish a college course. He studied at the primary schools of Frederick, and later entered the English and mathematical departments of Frederick College; but at the age of eighteen he brought his school days to a close and began his business life.

His first commercial position was that of a clerk in a business house in Frederick city. In 1856, he entered business on his own account in Baltimore; and in 1882, he transferred this business—that of the manufacture of carpets and carpet yarns—to his sons. He was married on November 18, 1852, to Susan Rebecca Martin, by whom he has had eight children. Mrs. Schultz's paternal grandfather John David Martine was a native of France and came over with Lafayette and participated with that distinguished soldier in a number of engagements during the Revolutionary War. At the close of the war he was employed by Washington at Mount Vernon. He subsequently moved to Baltimore and engaged in landscape gardening and in that capacity planned the fine terrace at Hampden the home of the Ridgeleys.

Mr. Schultz entered the Masonic fraternity in May of the year 1854, and from that time he has taken a deep interest in the history of the organization. He was particularly impressed with the quaint regulations, usuages, customs and traditions of the fraternity; and of these he made a study. His labors in this particular resulted in his appointment, in 1876, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of his grand chapter, the duties of which office are to review the transactions of the other grand chapters, to commend such legislation and action as the chairman may deem worthy of commendation, and to criticise legislation which he may regard as contrary to the regulations, usages and customs of the fraternity. For these special services, Mr. Schultz's research work had made him especially competent. In 1887, he was appointed to the corresponding chairmanship in the Grand Lodge, and this afforded him a much larger field for the employment of his peculiar abilities, as the Maryland Grand Lodge is in correspondence with more than sixty like bodies.

Since the dates specified he has annually prepared reports to both Grand Lodges, and is regarded as among the ablest writers in this field. When he lost his eyesight in 1897, Mr. Schultz asked to be relieved of the duties devolving upon him, but his resignation was refused, and both bodies unanimously elected him chairman of the committees for life, giving him the services of a reader and amanuensis. In 1865, Mr. Schultz attended the meetings of the General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons and the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States; and since that time he has attended nearly every triennial meeting of these bodies until his eyesight failed.

As a Mason Mr. Schultz has been master of the lodge; high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter; commander of the Commandery of Knights Templar; grand senior warden of the Grand Lodge of Maryland; deputy grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland; grand commander of the Knights Templar of Maryland; grand commander of the Grand Consistory of Maryland of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; and, from 1874 to 1877, he held the position of grand captain-general of the Grand Encampment of the United States. Mr. Schultz was also an Odd Fellow in former years.

Though he is the author of a valuable contribution to local history—"First Settlements of the Germans in Maryland"—his chief

literary work has been done along Masonic lines, and it is as the historian of Masonry in the State that he will best be remembered. In 1881, a history of Concordia Lodge No. 13 appeared from his pen; and in 1889 he followed this with an elaborate "General History of Free Masonry in Maryland," in four volumes, aggregating two thousand eight hundred pages. In 1891 he published a "History of Maryland Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 1" and in 1893 a revised edition of his history of Concordia Lodge. He has also prepared papers for the Masonic publications on: "Which is the Oldest Commandery of Knights Templar in the United States?" "Washington as a Free Mason," etc. He was chosen to deliver the Centennial addresses before the Maryland Commandery in 1890, before the Concordia Lodge in 1893, and before the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Maryland in 1897. Mr. Schultz is also a member of the Grand Chapter of the Red Cross of Constantine of the United States and is also a member of the Correspondence Circle of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati of London.

JOSEPH BRUFF SETH

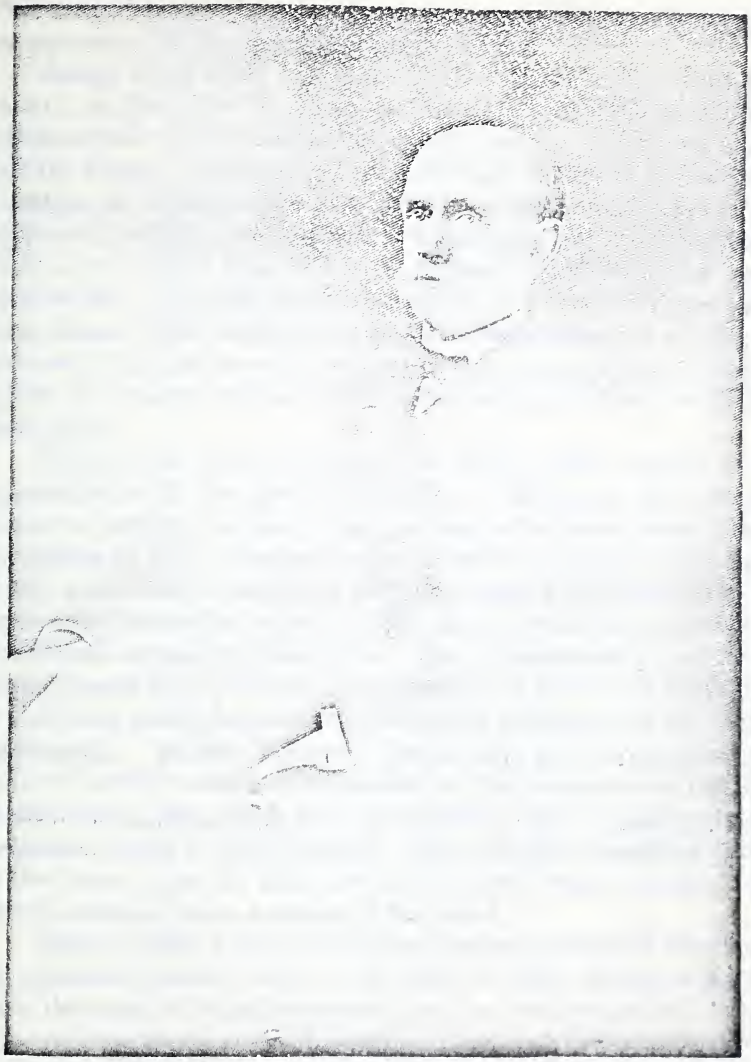
SETH, JOSEPH BRUFF. In the East, along the Atlantic seaboard, there is found a certain respect for those who can trace farthest back their ancestry in America. This pride in family is not encountered in the thickly settled urban section where the population is constantly changing, as frequently as it is in the more sparsely settled agricultural districts, where the population is stationary, and the son occupies the same house in which his father lived and in which, it may be, several generations of ancestors before him have had their abode.

It is natural in such rural sections, and even in the prosperous little towns which they nourish, that the deeds of one's father and grandfather should be accorded a certain reverence, because in these sections the history of every native family is a matter of public knowledge. If a man inherits a farm which was tilled by his ancestors the natural supposition is that he will follow in their footsteps.

This inheritance of a vocation is illustrated in the life of General Joseph Bruff Seth. His ancestors for generations had been in the legislature of Maryland, and it was not unnatural that Mr. Seth's neighbors should regard him as entitled to go to the legislature also; not with the blind hereditary support which characterizes a monarchy; but rather that he might prove his worth as a law-maker.

As one of his credentials for the voters' consideration, Mr. Seth could supply a family record of brilliant achievements. His earliest American ancestor in the direct paternal line was Jacobus Seth, who came to the province of Maryland in 1664. He was admitted to citizenship by an act of the Provincial Assembly in 1684. He first settled in Dorchester county, and was married in 1676 to Barbara Beckwith, daughter of Captain George Beckwith, whose wife Frances, was a daughter of Nicholas Harvey, who came to Maryland in 1634 with Leonard Calvert and the party who sailed in the *Ark*. He sat in the first colonial assembly of Maryland, which was convened at St. Mary's City, January 25, 1637.

In political and military affairs the later ancestors of General Seth took an active part. His father, Alexander Hamilton Seth,



Very Truly Yours
Joseph L. B. Locke

who was for many years a prominent farmer of Talbot county; served his section in the Maryland legislature in 1844.

Joseph Bruff Seth was born on the family estate in Talbot county, on November 25, 1845. In his early years he attended the public schools of the neighborhood; but later he was placed under private tutors. Although he was destined to follow his father's footsteps in the legislative hall, he did not follow his father in his choice of a calling, but determined to practice law. In November, 1865, he entered the office of John M. Frazier of Baltimore, and began to read law. In 1867, he was admitted to the bar. For a short time General Seth continued to reside in Baltimore, but in 1871 he returned to his native county and began the practice of law at Easton, where the greater portion of his subsequent professional work has been done.

Thirty years after his father had served Talbot county as its representative in the general assembly of Maryland, the son was chosen to perform the same duties, sitting in the lower house during the session of 1874. General Seth was elected a delegate to the legislature which held its session in 1884, and again for the third time he represented his native county in 1886, during which latter service he was chosen as speaker of the house. For a considerable period thereafter, General Seth did not take so prominent a part in the legislation of the State, although he continued active in the interest of the Democratic party. In 1906, however, General Seth once more joined the ranks of active workers at Annapolis; on this occasion as a member of the senate, over which body he presided with rare skill and good judgment during a trying session. His selection as presiding officer of the Senate upon his first entering that body was an honor never before conferred upon a citizen of Maryland.

When, in 1884, Robert M. McLane became governor of Maryland, he appointed General Seth on his staff as judge advocate-general with the rank of brigadier-general; and he was reappointed to the same position on the staffs of Governor Lloyd and Governor Jackson. In October, 1890, he was chosen commander of the State Fishery force, and while commanding the State Navy he raised that service to a high standard of efficiency.

General Seth is a member of the Episcopal Church. He holds membership in the Maryland Historical Society and also in the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with Coates's Lodge of Easton.

In 1879 General Seth was married to Sallie Goldsborough Barnett, daughter of Alexander H. Barnett of Talbot county, and granddaughter of Dr. John Barnett, who was well known in the earlier decades of the past century. Mrs. Seth died in August, 1881, and a few months later her only child, a boy, died. In June, 1892, General Seth married Mary S. Walker, daughter of Reverend Albert Rhett Walker, of South Carolina, and granddaughter of Bishop William Boone, first missionary bishop to China, whither he went in 1840 as a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The ancestors of Mrs. Seth, as well as those of the General, took an active and honorable part in early American affairs.

Yours truly
Nancy G. Skinner

HARRY GEORGE SKINNER

SKINNER, HARRY GEORGE. A comprehensive history of ship-building in America must take note of the important part which Baltimore has had in this industry. Before the dawn of the American Revolution, there had sprung up on the river front of the city which was destined to become the metropolis of the South, a number of yards in which were built sailing vessels. These crafts, for which no land was too distant, no sea too rough, nourished as no other agency could have done the commercial interests of the American colonies. The Baltimore-built vessels, known in those days as clippers, were able to outsail all other ships; and when the colonies took up arms against England, these swift-sailing ships became a dangerous instrument of destruction to the shipping of that country. The English generals themselves admitted that the most serious menace to the operations they planned against America, came from the clippers which sailed out of Baltimore's harbor.

The prominence which was given to Baltimore in the story of American ship-building because of the product of the early boat constructors, has not been lessened in later years. The standard set by her pioneer ship-builders, who were equally adept in the construction of carriers of commerce and of engines of destruction, has been fully maintained by their successors in all the subsequent years. The story of ship-building in Baltimore during the past fifty or sixty years reveals the same progressiveness, integrity, and perseverance that characterized it in preceding periods. The houses engaged in this industry have apparently been prompted by the same motives that moved the colonists to let no other city excel the Maryland town in the character of the boats she built.

No concern has done more in recent years toward maintaining the supremacy of Baltimore as a ship-building center, than that with which the Skinner family has been connected. The success of this family in that industry to which several members dedicated their energy and ability has not been accidental, but was planned for in advance by strict attention to detail and a thorough training in the technique of the science of ship-construction.

Evidence of this is given by the career of Harry George Skinner, who succeeded his father and his uncle in managing first the establishment of William Skinner and Sons, and later the William Skinner and Sons Ship-Building and Dry-Dock Company. The old ship-builders received their training by starting as apprentices and gradually advancing to positions of responsibility. The representative modern ship-builder, of whom Mr. Skinner is typical, have the additional advantage of having received in scientific institutions technical training in those subjects that are most useful to one in this line of business.

Harry George Skinner was born in Baltimore, on December 17, 1858, the son of William Henry and Martha Anne (Wilson) Skinner. His father, a ship-builder by trade, served Baltimore City as the president of its Harbor Board. With his natural inclination for mechanics and passion for everything pertaining to shipping, the business of his father offered young Skinner ample opportunity. During his early years, while he was receiving the foundation of his education at the public schools of Baltimore, the boy was a frequent visitor at the ship-building yard of his father. He left school after completing the third year at Baltimore City College, and began his apprenticeship in the trade which he intended to make his life work.

In order to obtain a practical insight into the trade of ship-building, Mr. Skinner, while working as an apprentice, began to pursue at night such courses of study as would give him also a theoretic knowledge of the science of ship-building. For three years he attended the night classes in mechanical drawing at the Maryland Institute—the School of Art and Design. In addition he began to study by himself certain branches of the ship-building business with the aid of such works as J. Scott Russell's "Ship Building," and Samuel J. P. Thearle's "Naval Architecture."

When Mr. Skinner started upon his chosen career, he had everything in his favor. No outside influence had been brought to bear upon him to persuade him to adopt ship-building as his profession, but a wise parent had left him to gratify his personal wishes, and it was solely by his own choice that he followed his father's business. He was afforded the opportunity to gain a broader view of the ship-building business than most men who engage in it, both because of his ability to study it theoretically and practically, and because of the guidance which was available to him through the wise experience

of his father; and in addition his father's life offered an example of the habits and character which would ultimately win success. This auspicious beginning of his business career has been succeeded by a life of constantly increasing usefulness.

Mr. Skinner has been steadily engaged in the building and repairing of ships since his sixteenth year, when, in 1874, he became apprentice-boy. He has throughout this time been connected with the ship-building concerns which bear the name of Skinner. After the death of his father and his uncle, he assumed the proprietorship of the William Skinner and Sons plant. In 1899 the interests represented here were combined, and the corporation of The William Skinner and Sons Ship-Building and Dry-Dock Company of Baltimore City, was formed, of which Mr. H. G. Skinner has been president and treasurer.

In March, 1906, Mr. Skinner and the interests which controlled the William Skinner & Sons Ship-Building and Dry-Dock Company of Baltimore City obtained control of the ship-building plant, dry dock and machine shops formerly belonging to the Baltimore Ship-Building and Dry-Dock Company, and formed a Company under the name of the Skinner Ship-Building and Dock Company of Baltimore City, which took over the property and plant of the Baltimore Dry-Dock Company and also the property of the William Skinner & Sons Ship-Building and Dry-Dock Company of Baltimore City. Mr. Skinner is President and Treasurer of the new Company.

Mr. Skinner was married on April 7, 1885, to Gertrude Thompson, of Terre Haute, Indiana. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living in 1907.

He has always been a hearty supporter of all sports upon the water, and an active member in the organizations allied to the several branches of his business. He is a member of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and is chairman of the executive committee of the Ship and Marine Engine Builders Association of Baltimore City. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and has been master of a Masonic Lodge. He is also a member of the Baltimore Country Club, of the Maryland Country Club, and of the Baltimore Yacht Club.

ROBERT HENRY SMITH

SMITH, ROBERT HENRY, lawyer, was born at Lower Chanceford township, York county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1845. He is the son of Robert and Sarah (Ross) Smith. His father was a farmer and merchant, who took an active interest in public and political affairs. His ancestors came from the North of Ireland and settled in York county, Pennsylvania. They were Scotch-Irish on both sides, and some of them took an active part in the War of 1812.

The boyhood of Mr. Smith was passed upon a farm, and he had the usual tastes of a strong, country boy. He had regular tasks to perform in the care of the live stock, and in carrying on farming operations, and to this early training he feels he owes much. He says that the influence of his mother for good was strong and most particularly so on his moral life. "I was raised on the Shorter Catechism but my early life was not made irksome, but most happy." The books he found most helpful were those he came in contact with in his studies.

On account of lack of good schools near his home, Mr Smith often went long distances to obtain an education. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, and then fitted for college at the academies in York county. He enlisted in the 194th Pennsylvania Volunteers in July, 1864, for one hundred days. Entering Lafayette College, he pursued studies at that institution, and received the degree of A.B. in 1867, and that of A.M. in 1870. In 1862, Mr. Smith had taught for one term at the public school, and after graduating from college taught for a year at the academy.

When he was graduated from college he intended to study medicine but he "received no encouragement and decided upon law." In 1868, he began the study of law in Baltimore, and began to practice there in September, 1870. There were at that time no law schools in Baltimore. He was inspired with a desire to excel and has built up an excellent reputation for integrity of character and for wide and accurate knowledge of admiralty law. His genial and

Robert H. Smith

affable manner has made him a large circle of friends. The influences which have counted for the most in his life have been those of home and contact with men.

Since 1900 Mr. Smith has been professor of admiralty, federal procedure, and legal ethics in the Baltimore Law School. In 1893, Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the Court House Commission, which built the present city court house. In the same year he became a member, and is now (1907) president of the board of trustees of the McDonogh School; in 1896, he was president of the Board of Supervisors of Election of Baltimore city, and in 1904, he was made a trustee of the Tome Institute at Port Deposit. He is also a director of the Third National Bank, the American Bonding Company, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity, and the University Club of Baltimore. In politics he is a Republican and was a nominee of that party for congress in 1894. In religious faith he is a Presbyterian, and he has had remarkable success in building up and keeping together the large Sunday School at the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he is the superintendent. In recent years Mr. Smith has enjoyed the exercise and amusement of golf. On April 23, 1873, Mr. Smith married Helen A. Alford. They have had two children, one of whom is now living.

He says, "My word to young men always is that there can be no success unless they are faithful and honest. I believe that character has more to do with a man's success than his genius."

WILTON SNOWDEN

SNOWDEN, WILTON, lawyer, was born at Annapolis, Anne Arundel county, on June 5, 1852. He is the son of John Thomas and Maria Louise Snowden. His father, a man of courtesy, integrity and intelligence, was a merchant, and for some time served in the office of the clerk of the Superior court. Mr. Snowden's ancestors generally took an active part in the development of the colony and state. They were represented in the army, the legislature, and in various other fields of usefulness. His ancestor, Richard Snowden, of Wales, settled in Maryland in 1665, and owned 10,500 acres of land in Anne Arundel and Prince George counties, to which his son added largely. In boyhood, Mr. Snowden had good health, living in the city surrounded by the strong influence of devoted parents. To the delightful atmosphere of his home life, his mother—a woman of splendid qualities—contributed in no small measure.

When quite young he took much delight in reading history, English literature, and popular scientific and philosophical works. His early education was received at private schools, until he entered the grammar school and then the Baltimore City college, which at that time bore the name of the Central high school. In 1869, he received a diploma from that school, and began active work as a clerk in the real estate office of Colonel P. M. Snowden, following this course of action on account of controlling circumstances. The desire to go through life successfully by the development of his own faculties in an honorable and useful way was a strong one with him. He feels that the relative strength of influences on his life was in this order: first, that of home, and next "in degrees difficult to differentiate, an appreciation of good association, study, and contact with men in active life."

On April 16, 1879, Mr. Snowden was married to Adela B. Vail. They have had five children, all of whom are living. After a number of years, during which he was carrying on business enterprises, Mr. Snowden pursued the study of law at the University of Maryland.

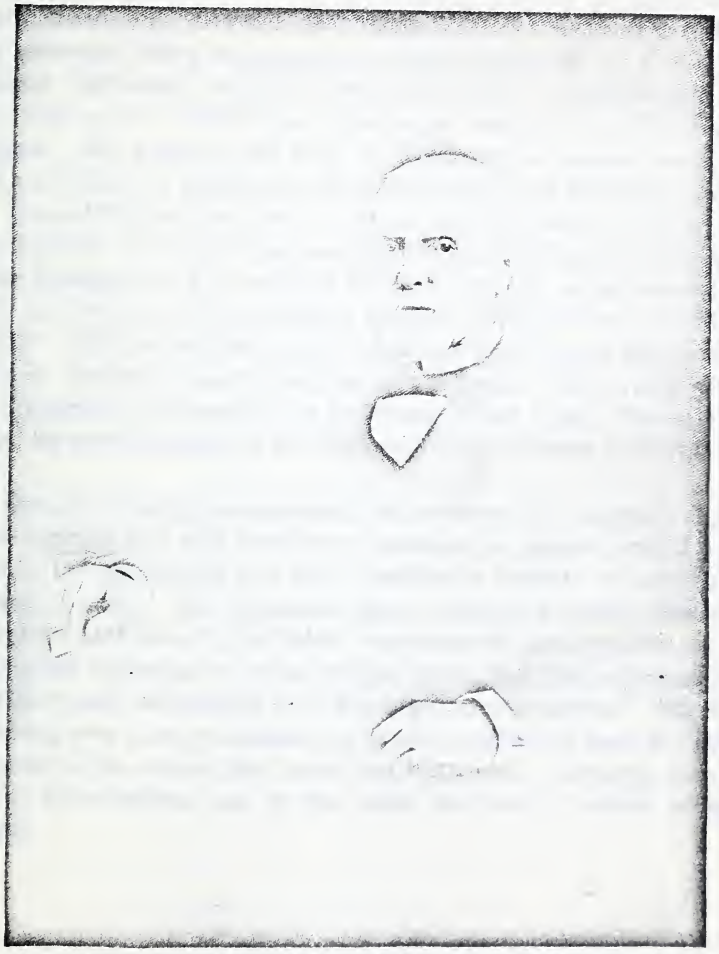
He devoted his evenings to study; conducted his business interests in the daytime, and earned the degree of LL.B. at that institution in 1881. Mr. Snowden is the executive of the Baltimore Equitable Society, probably the oldest corporation in the state, receiving its charter in 1794. He has been a director in that company for twenty-five years, and is also a director (and vice-president), of the Central Savings Bank director and vice-president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. He is a director in the National Bank of Baltimore, and a trustee in several benevolent institutions. In September, 1903, Mr. Snowden was made president of the Finance Commission of Baltimore for four years. In January, 1905, he became first vice-president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company. He is a member of several insurance orders. In politics he is a Democrat, though he has voted with the Independents on the good government issue, and on the gold issue. Mr. Snowden is a vestryman in the Grace Protestant Episcopal church; and is president of the Board of Trustees of the Samuel Ready school.

WILLIAM WALLACE SPENCE

LIKE Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Spence came to America to find a wider field in which to exercise the business abilities which he believed he possessed; and, again like the steel king, he has never for a moment permitted his affection for the land of his birth to grow cold. He has been, first, a good American; but next, a loyal son of the land of heather; and his devotion to either has never hindered him in the one purpose of his life—to be a good citizen of the world.

William Wallace Spence, the son of Doctor John and Sarah (Dickson) Spence, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on October 18, 1815. His youth was spent in his native city "fighting and playing" and enjoying robust health. His mother exerted large influence in the development of his intellect and character. After studying at the high school of Edinburgh, he began active life as a clerk in a lawyer's office. Later he chose a mercantile career, impelled by a strong ambition to make the best of life. In his early life in Edinburgh, which was not then a business town, he found little opportunity for acquiring a business education. He, therefore, decided to cross the ocean. He secured a position as clerk with a Norfolk firm. The bookkeeper for his employers, Messrs. Robert Tudor & Sons, had fallen sick and in consequence the firm's book-keeping was in arrears, causing the partners a great deal of uneasiness. Bookkeepers being scarce in the South at that time the Norfolk firm sent to Boston to secure one to fill the vacancy. It appeared, however, that Spence had previously familiarized himself with the books, by keeping a duplicate set of his own, into which he copied every entry the former bookkeeper had made. He was able, therefore, to write the books up to date, and surprised his employers, who at once countermanded the Boston message and gave him the position. Later he came up to Baltimore and, with his brother, engaged in a large trade in sugar, coffee and general merchandise, with the West Indies and South America.

Mr. Spence is a devoted Christian and has been an elder of the First Presbyterian church in Baltimore since 1846. He married



W. W. Spence

Mary Susan Winkley, by whom he had seven children: three are living. At the organization of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Mr. Spence became its vice-president and continued in that position until the failure of his eye-sight in 1903. To his financial ability the company owes much of its early success. Having acquired large means, through his unusual business abilities, Mr. Spence has been a very generous donor to benevolent objects, especially to the Johns Hopkins University, which in gratitude named a professorship for him, and to the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Richmond, Virginia. He gave to the City of Baltimore a bronze statue of William Wallace of heroic size which stands in Druid Hill Park, and to the Johns Hopkins Hospital a colossal marble statue of Christ by Thorwaldsen. Mr. Spence has been president of the Board of Managers of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital since its establishment in 1877, and treasurer of the Egenton Orphan Asylum since its opening in 1870. He was president of the Aged Men and Women's Home and of the St. Andrew's Society for a number of years. He is a member of the University Club and of the Baltimore Whist Club. For several terms, he served as one of the Finance Commissioners of Baltimore city.

But any attempt to enumerate the services of Mr. Spence, either to his adopted city and state or to mankind in general, would only result in the production of a very inadequate index to an unusually full and rich life. Mr. Spence has been appealed to many times by the representatives of charitable organizations and societies or of committees laboring for some public good, and the response has invariably been as prompt as it has been unostentatious. His life, stretching over more years than are usually allotted to man, has been an honor to the nation that gave him birth and a blessing to the land of his adoption, and to the state and city in which he has resided.

CHARLES H. STANLEY

STANLEY, CHARLES H., attorney-at-law, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, on October 20, 1842, the son of Harvey and Mary Anne (Kenney) Stanley. His father, an excellent linguist, a fine orator, and a man of very fine literary attainments, was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a native of North Carolina. The family are descended from John Stanley, who came to the province of Maryland from England in 1653 and was surveyor of the Province in the following year. Charles H. Stanley's great-grandfather, John Wright Stanley, was prominent in North Carolina in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather was clerk of the Craven county court in North Carolina for fifty-four years. Edward Stanley, member of congress from North Carolina, was a cousin, and John Stanley, president of the state senate of North Carolina for many years, was a great uncle. Charles H. Stanley grew up in the country and, "like most country boys, did all sorts of work, but was especially fond of flowers and gardening, as I am now." He was strong and active, domestic in his disposition, but fond of hunting and fishing. A common school education at the public schools, and, at one time, instruction from a tutor in the family were the sources of his intellectual training and then he began active life as school teacher in the public schools. He worked as an engineer on railroad surveys during vacations and "early determined to do something, to study a profession and get along in life, and, if I could not do what I preferred, do what I could." Starting with nothing, Mr. Stanley writes, "my determination and impulse was to make a living, keep those dependent on me, and try, at least, to make a respectable mark in the world. My home life taught me that without a home, a man is little more than a brute; private study has taught me that there is no success without application." He served for three years as a private in Company B, 1st Maryland Infantry in the Confederate Army and this service taught him a great deal of human nature. After his return to Maryland, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Prince George's county. As a lawyer,

Yours truly,
H. M. Stanley.

he has found most help from law books, and, next to these, from works on mathematics, engineering, etc. He has also enjoyed the writings of the standard poets, such as Shakespeare and Scott, and has been greatly benefited by "the book of all books—the Bible."

On November 28, 1871, he was married to Ella Lee Hodges of Anne Arundel county. She had no children and died October 1, 1881. Mr. Stanley married, secondly, Margaret Snowden, on September 11, 1884, and has had nine children, of whom six are living.

In 1882 he was elected on the Democratic ticket as a member of the house of delegates. From 1883 to 1886, he was one of the state directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and from 1890 to 1894 he served the town of Laurel as its mayor. He has been a trustee of the Maryland Agricultural College since 1882, president of the Citizens National Bank of Laurel since March, 1890, and president of the Board of School Commissioners of Prince George's county since 1901. In religious faith, he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been chancellor of the Diocese of Washington and a member of the standing committee of the diocese since it was organized. Mr. Stanley is a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge and of the chapter, has held nearly all the subordinate positions, and has been master of the Laurel Wreath Lodge and Grand Inspector of the Grand Lodge. His favorite relaxations are horseback riding, bicycling, driving a good pair of horses and fishing. Mr. Stanley's life has taught him that young men should "'despise not the day of small things.' 'Whatever you do, do it well and with your might' and 'act well your part, there all the honor lies', are good maxims." "Be true to your God, your country and yourself. Industry, honesty, and close attention to whatever comes to hand as a business are important and one must never forget that it is the individuals who make up the American people. When a young man starts in life, he had best start alone, bide his time, impress upon people his individuality, rather than make money at larger pay and be under some bigger man or corporation."

MARTIN BATES STEPHENS

STEPHENS, MARTIN BATES. There is no public department falling under the supervision of State officials which should have greater care than that of public education. The average State government spends more money for its schools than for any other branch of its activity; and from this outlay it is to reap the largest harvest of strength or weakness, of good or evil that comes to it. Well-conducted and progressive schools produce a well ordered and progressive population; and poorly managed and backward educational institutions are just as sure to reflect, in the course of years, their inefficiency, by sending forth a generation of citizens who are ignorant, lazy and lawless.

The county school system of Maryland for a long time suffered from a serious disadvantage, namely, its lack of unity. There was no bond of coöperation between the different counties. There was no authorized head to the entire system of county schools. It was the recognition of this need of a unifying administrative and executive head that prompted the establishment of a new department in the State of Maryland. In 1900 was created the office of State Superintendent of Public Education.

Early in his administration, Governor John Walter Smith was called upon to make an appointment to this office, and he named Martin Bates Stephens. So successful was the first incumbent of this newly created office, that Governor Warfield without hesitation reappointed Superintendent Stephens. He has completely revolutionized the various county systems, and the schools in little towns and rural sections have been brought to a standard of efficiency that was hardly expected of the educational institutions in the large cities a decade or so ago.

Martin Bates Stephens was born in Caroline county, on October 5, 1862. His home was near Denton. William Barker Stephens, his father, was a farmer and a mechanic, who served his section in the office of collector of taxes. The family is descended from John Stevens, who came from England to Andover, Massachusetts, with

Yours, very truly,

M Bates Stephens

his brothers, settling there about 1630. The mother of Superintendent Stephens is Mrs. Sarah Ann (Wooters) Stephens.

His boyhood was passed amid rural surroundings. He performed all the little duties which a lad on the farm fifty years ago was asked to do, ranging from milking and tending the dairy, to the heavier work of farm life. He also found a certain fascination about the blacksmith shop of his father; and he gained physical strength by laboring at the anvil.

But throughout these years he was developing a taste for duties different from those of the workshop and the farm. Books of biography, travel and political economy, were attracting him to the educational world. Although there were many difficulties in the way of his obtaining a liberal education, he bravely set out to overcome them. He took the full course at Greensborough Academy and was graduated with distinction.

Entering Dickinson College, he was graduated Bachelor of Arts, in 1885. Subsequently his alma mater honored him with the degree of Master of Arts; and he has received from Washington College the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

He began his pedagogical career as instructor in a small county school, at Burrsville, and later he taught at Greensborough. In 1886 he was chosen superintendent of the public schools of Caroline county; and he then removed to Denton, where he has since resided. His work as county superintendent covered a period of fourteen years, during which time he attracted wide attention by his able administration—an evidence of which is found in his election, 1894, as president of the State Teacher's Association.

In May, 1900, Dr. Stephens was appointed State Superintendent of Public Education, an office which he still fills. For this post, (whose duties he has practically defined and established, since he was the first incumbent and had no precedents in Maryland to guide him), he was peculiarly well fitted. He knew the life of young people in the country—the boys and girls who were to be trained at the institutions which he was to control. He had been a country school teacher, and from experience knew the country teacher's life, and he had been for years the superintendent of a county school system, and had become acquainted with the details of school life in rural sections. And, as president of the State Teacher's Association, and one of its most active members, he had become intimately associated with the great body of country school teachers of Maryland.

The full results of Professor Stephen's administration cannot yet be seen; but he has done several things that stand out very definitely. The scattered energy which for years prior to his appointment was working at isolated centers for the children in attendance at county schools, has been concentrated; and with results of coöperation, the more backward schools have made considerable advance; while the more progressive schools have also found the means of forging ahead. Conventionality and fogyism have been eliminated wherever found, and a new life has been given to the school system of the counties. A new and strong feeling of fellowship has been developed among the teachers.

Although in his own appointment politics was a secondary consideration, and in his administration the question of politics has been entirely lost sight of, Professor Stephens was in former years an active worker in the Democratic party of his county; and for five years, from 1890 to 1895, he was chairman of the Caroline County Central Committee. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, and also a Mason, holding membership in Temple Lodge No. 128, A. F. and A. M. Professor Stephens is a member of the Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, and is the author of the "Maryland School Manual," published in 1902, as well as of various educational reports and school pamphlets.

Yours faithfully
Jno. Stone

JOHN THEODORE STONE

STONE, JOHN THEODORE, of Baltimore, bank officer, organizer of the American Bonding Company of Baltimore in 1895, and its secretary and treasurer until 1897, organizer of the Maryland Casualty Company in 1898, and president of that company since its organization, was born in Baltimore on the 21st of November 1859. His father, James Harvey Stone, was an accountant remembered for his industry, accuracy and geniality of spirit. He had married Miss Harriet Newell Fusselbaugh.

Mr. Stone's family are descended from Gregory Stone, of Hertford, England, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636. His descendants have lived at Watertown, Cambridge, Sudbury, Rutland, and at other places in Massachusetts. Gregory Stone's son, John Stone, was one of the prominent founders of the First Church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and an officer of the church; and he was also a member of the Cambridge town council.

Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of John Theodore Stone, Jonas Stone and Caleb Wheeler, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, the latter being one of the minute men in the battle of Lexington. Harvey Stone, son of Jonas Stone, moved from Massachusetts to Maryland in 1821; and until his death he had charge of the estate of "Harewood," in Baltimore County—(the property of an English gentleman, Oliver by name). He established the first Sunday School in that section. His son, James Harvey Stone, was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Passing his boyhood in Baltimore, he had good health, was fond of such amusements and forms of exercise as interest the average healthy boy, and was perhaps more fond of reading than are most boys. His mother was a woman of exceptionally strong character and of deep though unassuming piety. He counts the unconscious influence of her consistent example, the most potent force for good in his life.

Trained at the public schools of Baltimore, he attended the Balti-

more City College, but early in the year in which he was to have graduated, he gave up a course of study, to engage in business.

On August 13, 1874, he began business-life in the office of a flour jobbing house, a position which was offered him without solicitation by the head of the firm. His parents gave him his choice to continue at school or to work; and he chose business at once. He remained with this firm until 1880. Between 1880 and 1890 he was engaged in the business of packing fruits, vegetables and oysters; first as an employee and later on his own account. He then took a place in a bank, holding it for four years. In 1895 he organized the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, and was at once made the secretary and treasurer of the company, holding that position through 1897. In 1893 he organized the Maryland Casualty Company and becoming at once its president he has managed the affairs of that important corporation until the present time. From 1883 until until 1898 he was secretary of the Clifton Building Association. He is president of the National Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and he is treasurer of the Charity Organization Society.

He has never sought political office; but he seeks to discharge the duties of a good citizen by reading and studying public questions and by quiet discussion of political measures and candidates with his friends in the effort to promote the public welfare. He is a member of the finance committee on public improvement.

On the 5th of January, 1882, he married Clara May Brinton. They have had seven children, all of whom are living in 1907.

From 1879 to 1882 he served in the 5th Maryland regiment of militia. He is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Merchants Club, and of the Union League Club. He is a Mason.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has served for some fifteen years as a steward in that church. He is now superintendent of the Monument Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School. Asked for his favorite sport, amusement, form of exercise, or mode of relaxation, he says: "I find my greatest relaxation in my library at home, with my wife and children around me."

To his younger fellow-citizens of the State who wish for true success in life he offers this advice: "Young people everywhere

for real success need the old-fashioned principles of earnestness, truth, honor, purity of thought, speech and action, and industry. It is not so much a question of what they should know, but rather it is a question of will they do as well as they know."

Mr. Stone's residence is Yincko Hill, Towson, Maryland.

JOHN TIMOTHY STONE

BRINGING to his strong mental equipment a delivery that is forcible and eloquent, and aiming constantly to elevate men by lifting their burdens, rather than by directing their thoughts to the cares that weigh upon them, Mr. Stone has carried on with remarkable success the work begun by his predecessor at Brown Memorial Church. He came to a charge which had been led to expect great things of its pastor, a charge which had, in a measure, been "spoiled for the commonplace" by the admirable endowments of its pastor. Mr. Stone was, therefore, placed in an exacting position. But he soon convinced the community that the characteristics which had made Dr. Babcock so great a favorite, were also part of his natural equipment. His labors in Baltimore have been a continuation of the success begun by Dr. Babcock.

John Timothy Stone was born in the town of Stow, now known as Maynard, Massachusetts, on September 7, 1868. His father, Timothy Dwight Porter Stone, was a Congregational clergyman of note, who had filled pastorates in various parts of Eastern New England, and took a great interest in educational work. His mother was Mrs. Susan Margaret (Dickinson) Stone. He traces his earliest ancestors in the United States to Reverend John Stone of Hartford, Connecticut, who was the son of Reverend Samuel Stone of Herford, England. Reverend John Stone came to this country in 1630 and was associated with Reverend Thomas Hooker in Hartford. John Timothy Stone is the fourth Reverend Timothy Stone in the direct line, and is descended from a long line of ministers on his mother's side as well. All have been either Congregational or Presbyterian clergymen.

Mr. Stone lived in a village, for the first five years of his life; then his parents moved first to Springfield, Massachusetts, and later to Albany, New York. He had a healthy constitution, and was always fond of outdoor sports, and the study of nature. Owing to his father's poor health, he was early forced to assist in tasks about the home, and was always interested in earning something during school days.

Though not a great reader, he was fond of popular history and fiction. In his boyhood, he developed a passion for reading the Bible, and early home surroundings were conducive to the development of the very best qualities of a boy's nature. His mother was a woman of a strong character, and his father held up to him pure, high ideals. These influences, together with the religious instructions which he had received from the teachers and ministers with whom he came in contact, were the strongest forces which spurred him to enter the profession of minister of the Gospel. With particular strength, was felt the Christian influence of Doctor Charles Wood, who was his pastor at Albany, and of President A. V. V. Raymond, now of Union college, who succeeded Doctor Wood.

Mr. Stone received his elementary education in the public schools of Albany, New York, and at the Albany Boys Academy. He then entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1891. He subsequently attended Auburn Theological Seminary until 1894. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in Albany, New York, in May, 1894. About this time he was urged by circumstances and natural ability to enter the business world. Through the death of a friend, a lucrative and promising opening was presented; but, when the real test came, the decision was made for the work of the ministry.

Mr. Stone began his ministerial work at Olivet Presbyterian Church, in Utica, New York. In December, 1896, he was invited to fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian church of Cortland, in the same State. He continued here until February, 1900, when he was called by the congregation of Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church to become its pastor. He was inclined to shrink from accepting the call to so large a field of labor, but was convinced by the persuasive words of Doctor Babcock, his predecessor, that it was a service to which the Divine Will had called him.

Mr. Stone has always been interested in the subject of oratory. He was the class orator at Amherst in 1891; and at Auburn Theological Seminary he was, in 1894, one of the commencement honor speakers. He takes much interest in out-of-door sports, and, while at Amherst, was manager of the football team. His favorite forms of exercise are tennis and golf. He is a swimmer of skill and endurance, and a patron of the piscatorial sports, liking best, trout fishing in mountain streams.

Mr. Stone was married, on November 28, 1895, to Miss Bessie

Parsons, daughter of Reverend Henry M. Parsons, D.D., of Knox Church, Cottage, Toronto. They have two daughters. Although Mr. Stone, with the duties devolving upon him as a pastor of a large church and as the father of a family, is a very busy man, he manages to snatch sufficient time to write an occasional article, essay, or poem for religious magazines and papers. He is in demand for public addresses in other cities; and particularly before Young Men's Christian Associations.

Very Truly Yours.

Herman Stumps

HERMAN STUMP

IT is a mooted question whether the Stump family in Maryland came direct from Prussia or from England. The Crest of the family, a Griffin's head (see Burke's Peerage), was used by the early settlers here; and John Stump's estate in Maryland was called "Stafford," after Stafford, in Staffordshire, England.

William Stump moved from North Nibley, Gloucestershire, to Malmesbury, Wiltshire, prior to the reign of Henry VII. Henry VIII, in 1545 granted all the property of the Benedictine Monks at Malmesbury, (an ancient monastery, an abbey and several thousand acres of land) to William Stump, who used much of the material of the monastery in building houses and improving the town. He erected a house for himself, known as the "Abbey House." Cut in the stone over the arched doorway is the Coat-of-Arms of the Stump family. The abbey he gave to the citizens as a place of worship. A visit to these beautiful ancient ruins, dating from the year A. D. 700, and completed in the twelfth century, amply repays one.

William Stump's eldest son, Sir James Stump, left one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Sir Henry Knevett. One of their daughters married Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, and by her he acquired Charlton Park, the seat of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berks.

Herman Stump was born August 8, 1836 at "Oakington," an estate on the Chesapeake Bay, in Harford county, inherited from his grandfather, John Stump of Stafford. His ancestors in the fourth degree, John Stump with his wife, Mary, (persons of wealth and culture), came to Maryland about the year 1700, and purchased lands near the present town of Perryville, Cecil county, where he died in 1747. Henry Stump, his son removed to the valley of Deer Creek, now in Harford county; he married Rachel Perkins, and is the ancestor of the John H. Price, Judge of the Judicial Circuit Court of Baltimore, Cecil and Harford counties; of Henry Stump, Ex-judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city; and of Frederick Stump, Ex-judge of the First Judicial Circuit of Maryland. John Stump, the great-grandfather of Herman Stump, married Hannah, daughter of

William Husband; in 1790 he removed to Harford county. He died in 1797. John Stump, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born April 19, 1753, and married, October 3, 1779, Cassandra, daughter of Henry Wilson, a Quaker of much influence, noted for his patriotic zeal during the Revolution, a member of the Committee of Observation of his native country, and conspicuous in collecting and forwarding supplies for the relief of the people of Boston during the blockade of the English Squadron. He and John Archer, M.D., (several of whose decendents intermarried with the Stump family), were chosen in 1776, by popular vote "Electors of a Senate of Harford County." John Stump, after acquiring by his industry and enterprise, an estate which at that time was considered large, died at his residence, "Stafford," near the mouth of Deer Creek, in 1816, leaving each of his eight children wealthy. His son, John Wilson Stump, father of Herman, besides being engaged in agricultural pursuits, was the head of an extensive commercial firm in Baltimore. Mr. Stump, returning from France in 1814, while the British fleet was in the Chesapeake Bay, barely escaped capture; but he reached Baltimore city in time to participate in its defence, acting as aide-de-camp to General Stricker. He married January 14, 1814, Sarah, daughter of Colonel James Biays, a prominent shipping merchant of Baltimore. It is a coincidence that the Honorable Herman Stump recovered by Act of Congress in 1905, for the estates of John Stump and James Biays, his two grandfathers, compensation for vessels of each captured by the French in 1798–1800, known as the "French Spoliation Claims."

The subject of this sketch, after acquiring a classic education, studied law with his cousin, Honorable Henry W. Archer, in Bel Air, Harford county, Maryland, where he was admitted to the bar in 1856. He rapidly rose in his profession, securing a large practice within a few years. Mr. Stump's sympathies, during the War, were with the South. He has always taken a deep interest in public affairs, and exerted himself in advancing the principles of the Democratic party. Being devoted to his profession, he never aspired to office until he was elected in 1877 a Senator of the State of Maryland, by a large and complimentary vote of the people of his native county. In 1879 he was selected to preside over the Democratic State Convention. In 1880 Mr. Stump was elected president of the Maryland Senate, and for the dignity, ability and fairness which characterized

his administration of that office, received the thanks of all parties and a handsome testimonial of their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged his duties.

In 1888 he was elected to the Fifty-first Congress of the United States, by a majority of over two thousand, and he served on the Committee of Immigration and Naturalization, under a concurrent resolution of the senate and house. With a sub-committee he went (in November, 1890), to the Pacific Coast, for the purpose of investigating the immigration of Chinese to this country, and to inquire what further legislation, if any, was desirable on this subject.

During the next congress he prepared and reported the bill for the exclusion of the Chinese immigrants. It was finally reported by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and became the law, known as the "Chinese Exclusion Act." He was reëlected to the Fifty-second Congress by a majority of over five thousand, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. He prepared and secured the enactment of the Act of 1893, regulating foreign immigration to the United States, known as the Stump Act. Upon his retirement from congress, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Stump superintendent of immigration in order to carry into effect the laws he was instrumental in having enacted. He remodeled the bureau of immigration and established stations with inspectors at various sea-ports of the United States, and on the boundaries of Canada and Mexico.

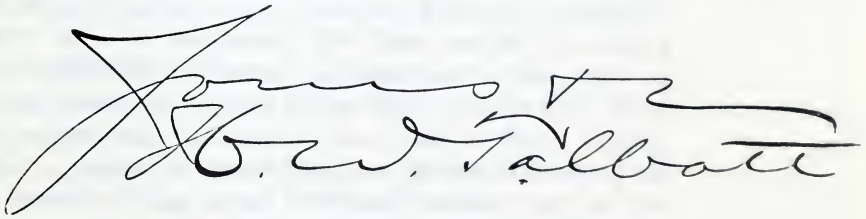
On December 7th, 1893, at Montreal (with the acquiescence of the Canadian government), he entered into an agreement with the foreign steamship lines entering Canadian ports, and with trunk line railways running west by which United States inspectors were allowed to inspect immigrants proceeding to the United States, at Quebec, and all stations along the border between the two countries. He visited the various European ports, making arrangements to prevent the sailing of undesirable immigrants. He established a modus vivendi with the Italian government through Premier Crispi, and subsequently the Marquis Rudeni, and also with Baron Hirst, for the sending of Jews to the Argentine Republic instead of the United States. By act of Congress, the title of his office was changed to "Commissioner General of Immigration."

Mr. Stump was a zealous worker in Congress, ever attentive to his duties, devoting himself to national legislation and to the private

interests of his constituents; and as Commissioner-General of Immigration he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the president and secretary of the treasury, and of all who came in contact with him. He remained in office until August, 1896, after the incoming of Mr. McKinley's administration, when he tendered his resignation, and returned to his home (known as "Waverly"), Harford county, Maryland and resumed the practice of his profession.

Mr. Stump remained a bachelor until June 3, 1903, when he married Mary Fernandez de Velasco, who was descended on her father's side from an old and illustrious family of Spain, by that name, and from Admiral de Velasco, who, for his bravery and valor was created Duke of Frias by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, and on her mother's side from the Haldanes of Scotland, who trace their ancestry in a direct line back to 1070, and whose kinsman, Richard Burdon Haldane, is now (1907) Secretary of State for War in the British Cabinet.

Mr. Stump is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is one of the board of visitors of the Maryland Asylum and Training School for the Feeble Minded; he is a member of the Maryland Club and other social societies; and he belongs to the Masonic Fraternity.



HATTERSLY W. TALBOTT

TALBOTT, HATTERSLY W., attorney-at-law, was born in that part of Anne Arundel county now included in Howard county, on August 26, 1842. His parents were Edward Alexander and Mary Jane (Wareham) Talbott. Edward A. Talbott was a merchant, who served as sheriff of Howard county. He was a quiet, unobtrusive, business man, who stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens for uprightness of character, honesty and sterling worth. The first of the family in the Province of Maryland was Richard Talbott, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Richard Ewen, and settled on West river in Anne Arundel county, in 1648 or 1649. He was possibly one of the Puritans, who came from Virginia, but shortly became a Quaker, and the family were Quakers for several generations.

Mrs. Talbott, mother of Hattersly, was a good, religious woman, whose influence was of great benefit to her son. He was a healthy and robust lad, fond of reading, especially works on history and biography, spending his youth in and near the village of Ellicott's Mills, now Ellicott City. Though his father was of limited means, he gave his son every opportunity to acquire an education. He attended several preparatory schools, among them one kept by Reverend Cyrus Huntington, a Presbyterian minister at Ellicott City, and the Howard Latin school, where he was taught by the Honorable A. Leo Knott, now of Baltimore. He then entered St. John's college, at Annapolis, but left during his junior year in May, 1861, as the college then closed, on account of the opening of the Civil War, and did not reopen until the close of that great conflict. Feeling that he ought to relieve his father from any further expense on his account, he began teaching school in Howard county, and, at the same time, began to read law. He continued to teach from September, 1861, to February, 1865, when he went to Parkersburg, West Virginia, as clerk in a real estate office and bookkeeper in a large flour mill, and so continued until December, 1865, keeping up his legal studies meanwhile.

Mr. Talbott's legal course was planned for him by William H. G. Dorsey, Esquire, in 1861, and after his death in 1862, Mr. Talbott continued his studies along the same lines. In West Virginia, Honorable James M. Jackson directed his studies, and on his return to Maryland in December, 1865, Mr. Talbott went into the law office of George W. Sands, Esquire, of Howard county, and read under his supervision, until March, 1866, when he was admitted to practice at the Howard county bar. In November of that year, he began the practice of his chosen profession in Montgomery county, opening an office at Rockville, where he has since resided.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and has been a vestryman of Christ church since 1870. Mr. Talbott is a Mason and past master in that fraternity. He is also a member of the Maryland Historical Society and of the Society of the War of 1812, belonging to the latter by virtue of his descent from his grandfather, Richard Talbott, ensign in Captain John W. Dorsey's Company of the 32d regiment of infantry in the Maryland militia.

On February 10, 1874, Mr. Talbott married Laura Williams Holland, the daughter of Lieutenant Zachariah Holland, United States navy, and Laura (Williams) Holland. She was born in Hagerstown. They have had two sons, both of whom are living. One of them is a resident of Rockville, and the other an electric engineer in New Orleans.

In 1885 Mr. Talbott was appointed a director, on the part of the state, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company. He has been a director of the Montgomery County National Bank, of Rockville, since its organization in 1884, and its vice-president since 1894. Since 1900, he has been president of the Montgomery County Bar Association, and since 1891, president of the Board of Trustees of the Rockville academy, of which Board he has been a member since 1881. From May, 1900, to May, 1904, he was superintendent of the State Bureau of Immigration.

Mr. Talbott has been a life-long Democrat. In 1893, he was elected state senator from Montgomery county for a term of four years, and from 1894 to 1897, he was chairman of the Democratic state central committee. In 1884 he was a delegate from the sixth congressional district to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and in 1888, he was presidential elector for the same district. He has been six times elected on non-partisan tickets as mayor of

Rockville. Life's experience has shown him that success will be sure to come to a young man, who "will lead a clean life, be honest, persistent, and industrious."

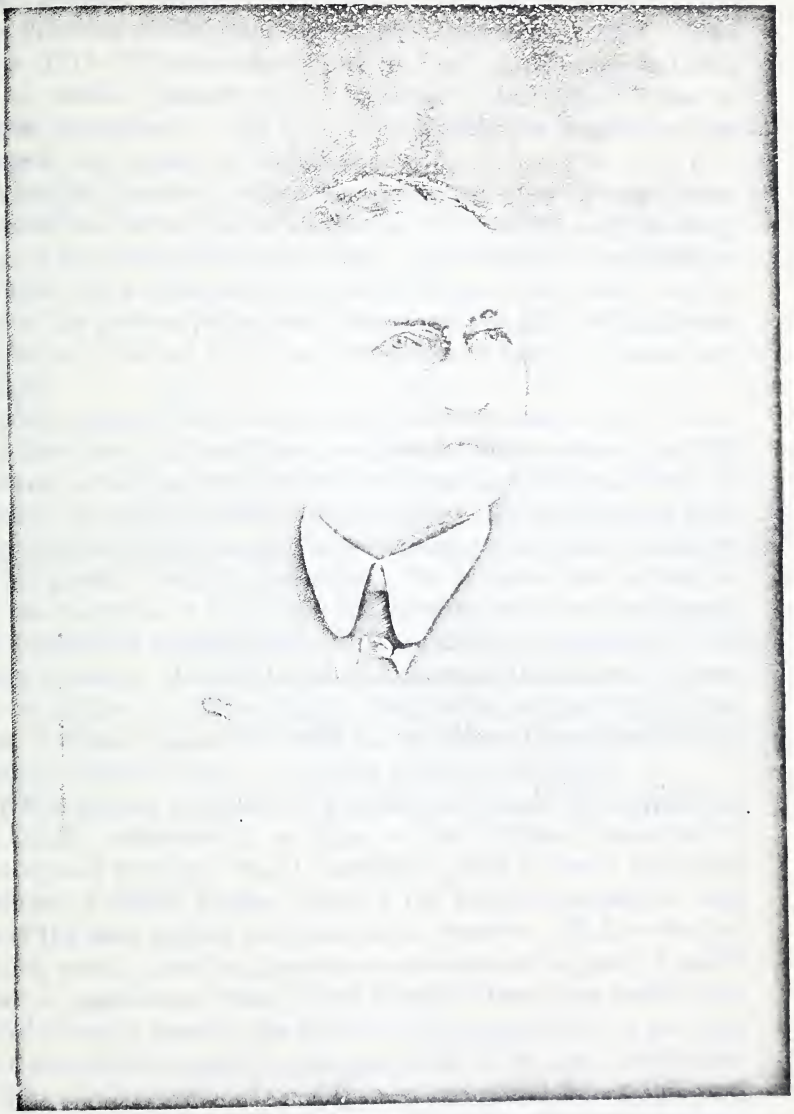
DOUGLAS HAMILTON THOMAS

THOMAS, DOUGLAS HAMILTON, bank president, from 1905 to 1906 chairman of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Clearing House Association, from 1886 to 1892 finance commissioner of the City of Baltimore, from 1890 to 1901 commissioner of Public Parks, and from 1892 to 1896, and again from 1904 to the present time, financial agent of the State of Maryland, director of numerous banks and railroad companies, etc., was born in Baltimore on the first of January, 1847.

His father, John Hanson Thomas, was for forty years (1839–1879) president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Baltimore and he was a member of the City Council of Baltimore in 1855, and of the Legislature of Maryland in 1861. He is remembered for his exceptional truthfulness, sincerity and devotion to his family, as well as for his business ability and integrity.

He married Miss Annie Campbell Gordon, a daughter of Basil Gordon who was born in Scotland (1770) and died in Virginia, in 1846, and had married at "Windsor Lodge," Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1814, Miss Anne Campbell Knox; while among the earlier distinguished ancestors of Mrs. Thomas may be named John Tucker, who came from London to Virginia where he died in 1671; Colonel William Fitzhugh, who named his Virginia estate "Bedford" after his native place in England; and Captain Henry Fitzhugh, his son, who also lived at Bedford, Virginia, dying in 1758.

In the paternal line, Mr. Thomas traces his descent from Governor Robert Brooke, who was born in London in 1602, and died in Maryland in 1655; and on his paternal grandmother's side from William Brewster, the first elder of the Plymouth Colony, who was born in 1560 and died at Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1644. The Willoughbys, the Allertons, and the Randolphs of "Turkey Island," Virginia, and of "Tuckahoe," are also among the distinguished members of his ancestry. Isaac Allerton (1589–1659) was deputy governor of the Plymouth Colony, 1621 to 1624. Robert Brooke (1602–1655) was appointed in 1652 by Cromwell's Commissioners, president of the



Very Sincerely
Douglas A. Thomas

Council and acting governor of the Province of Maryland. Major Thomas Brooke, his son (1660–1730), was president of the Council of the Province of Maryland and deputy governor in 1720. John Hanson (1715–1783) was president of the Continental Congress 1781–1782, his official signature being "President of the United States in Congress Assembled." The State of Maryland has erected to him a statue in the Capitol at Washington.

A healthy boyhood, with a hearty interest in out-of-door sports was passed in a home where the influence of his mother was especially strong on his moral and spiritual life, and under the wise guidance of a father who was devoted to his life work and to his family; and he attended the private preparatory schools of the City of Baltimore where he early showed a fondness for books of history, finance and biography.

When prepared for college he studied for a time at the University of Maryland, but he did not complete a college course. In 1863 he became a clerk in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Baltimore, of which his father was president. His own personal preference, and the wish to succeed in the business of his father coincided with his parents' wish in determining his business and profession. With the exception of four years (1874–1878), when he was engaged in the business of a stock broker, Mr. Thomas has been steadily in the banking business. In 1878 be became cashier of the National Marine Bank in Baltimore. From 1880 to 1886 he was cashier of the Merchants National Bank. In 1886 he was elected president of the Merchants National Bank—a position which he still holds.

While serving as cashier or president of a bank, Mr.Thomas has been chiefly instrumental, on three or four different occasions, in detecting and putting a stop to wholesale plans of deceit and fraud attempted by skilled forgers, who had for months escaped the vigilance of the most famous detectives of our country .He has also had a leading part in detecting fraudulent practices, on the part of public officials in positions of trust, which in one or two cases would have resulted in heavy losses to the State or to the country, had it not been for the exceptional vigilance and penetration of the bank cashier and president who discovered their dishonest attempts in time to prevent the worst consequences. The history of these cases rivals in interest the most romantic "detective stories" of the novelist.

Beside the positions of honor and trust referred to in the opening

sentences of this sketch, Mr. Thomas is now director of the following important companies, all of Baltimore: The Maryland Life Insurance Company; the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company; the Safe Deposit and Trust Company; the Savings Bank of Baltimore, the Central Elevator Company of the Northern Central Railway Company, the United Railways of Baltimore; and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. In 1876 he was commissioner of the State of Maryland to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

In his early manhood he served for ten years (1867–1877) as private, lieutenant, captain and major in the 5th regiment of the Maryland National Guard.

Mr. Thomas is identified with the Democratic party, and has not swerved in his allegiance to that party, except that in the campaigns in 1896 and 1900 upon the sound money issue he supported President McKinley.

On the twenty-fifth of January, 1870, Mr. Thomas married Miss Alice Lee Whitridge, daughter of Dr. John Whitridge, of Baltimore. They have had three children, all of whom are living in 1907. Mr. Thomas has found his favorite form of exercise and relaxation in walking and driving.

By religious conviction he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Society of Colonial Wars, and a member of the Maryland Club, and of the Batimore Country Club.

His address is 1010 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Very truly yours
Oswald Tilghman
Secretary of State

OSWALD TILGHMAN

DURING colonial and early state days the people of Maryland then leaning toward plantation life rather than that of the cities as found in more northerly commonwealths, vested the authority of government in the hands of landed farmers and planters. There grew up, in consequence, a series of manor sections, as it were, and over these sections, the lord of the manor, figuratively speaking, held sway. As a result of this there sprang up in time throughout the state, but more especially on the bay shores, little communities that boasted of some particular family which dominated affairs there and gave the section a sort of central point. The name of each of these families is written all over the section in which they lived—in its history, in the names of its rivers, ports, and towns; and in the roll of descendents, who still exert a large influence upon public affairs.

Such a manor family were the Tilghmans. The names of various members are encountered constantly in the state history of Maryland. While records of the members of the Tilghman family are found in the pages of early Maryland history there are still Tilghmans in the flesh who are making the history which future chroniclers must record. Such an one is Maryland's secretary of state under Governor Warfield's administration. Mr. Tilghman was born with a name that might very naturally prompt pride; but by his services as soldier, as lawyer, and as statesman, he has followed in the steps of his ancestors and added to the worth of the family's contribution to the life of Maryland.

Oswald Tilghman was born on the old Talbot county plantation, Plimhimmon, near Oxford, on March 7, 1841 His father, General Tench Tilghman, was a graduate of West Point military academy, and his mother was a daughter of John Leeds Kerr, United States senator from Maryland, 1841 to 1843. Matthew Tilghman, an ancestor of the family, was a member of the Continental congress at the time of the declaration of independence; and Colonel Tench Tilghman, another ancestor, served as one of Washington's aides-de-camp.

Oswald Tilghman was educated at the Maryland Military Academy, at Oxford. His school days over, he went to Texas in 1859, and settled in Washington county. When the Civil War began, he volunteered as a private in Company B, in Terry's Texas Rangers, of the Confederate army. He participated in the battle of Shiloh and in the campaigns about Richmond, and was aide on the staff of his kinsman, General Lloyd Tilghman, who was killed in front of Vicksburg, Mississippi. During the siege of Port Hudson, Oswald Tilghman commanded the Rock City artillery of Nashville, Tennessee—a heavy battery on the banks of the Mississippi river—and was the only one of the four officers of that battery who survived the siege. In March, 1863, he took active part, with his battery, in the destruction of the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, of which vessel Admiral George Dewey was then executive officer, when Admiral Farragut's fleet attempted to pass the Confederate batteries. For his bravery on this occasion, he was commended by Lieutenant Colonel de Gournay, who commanded the left wing of the Confederate batteries. But his military career was cut short by the capitulation of Port Hudson, after which he was held as a prisoner on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie until the conclusion of the war.

When the conflict between North and South had been brought to a close, Tilghman returned to Talbot county and began his preparation for the legal profession. He read law with Senator Charles H. Gibson, was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of law and in the real estate business in his native county, residing at Foxley Hall, Easton, a colonial brick mansion built by Henry Dickinson, whose son, Charles Dickinson, was killed by General Andrew Jackson in a duel in Logan County, Ky., in 1806.

He was married in 1884 to Belle Harrison, daughter of Doctor Samuel A. Harrison, the local annalist of Talbot county. They have two children, a daughter, Mary Foxley Tilghman, and a son, Samuel Harrison Tilghman, a graduate in civil engineering of Lehigh University, class of 1907. Governor Wm. P. Hamilton, of Maryland, appointed Oswald Tilghman, in 1881, one of the two commissioners, with the rank of colonel, to represent the state at the Centennial Celebration of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown. On this occasion he wore the sword presented to Colonel Tench Tilghman by congress in 1781 for his especial service in bearing to the Continental congress in Philadelphia the official announcement from General Washington of

the surrender of the British garrison at Yorktown. From 1893 to 1897 Colonel Tilghman was a member of the senate of Maryland, having been elected on the Democratic ticket. The state bureau of immigration was established in 1896 largely through his efforts. Colonel Tilghman has long been a personal friend of Governor Warfield, and in 1904 the latter appointed him secretary of state under his administration as governor.

Colonel Tilghman owns a valuable collection of Revolutionary relics and papers; he is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and of several patriotic and fraternal societies, including the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland, of which he is the vice-president: the Maryland Society of Colonial Wars; the Masons; and the Odd Fellows. He has for several years represented the Maryland State Society in the General Society of the Cincinnati. He is president of the Board of Development of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and was auditor of the circuit court of Talbot county for over twenty years. He is commander of Charles S. Winder Camp, U. C. V., and he also commands the 1st Brigade of the Maryland Division of the United Confederate Veterans. He is the author of several historical and genealogical papers and addresses.

EDWARD STANLEY TOADVIN

TOADVIN, EDWARD STANLEY, of Salisbury, Wicomico county, lawyer, from 1887 to 1895 State senator, and since 1900 land commissioner of the State of Maryland, was born at Salisbury on the 3d of December, 1848. His father, Purnell Toadvin, was a merchant at Salisbury, a member of the Maryland Legislature in 1857, a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1867, and an energetic and charitably disposed citizen whose integrity of character and public spirit led to his being chosen to fill numerous local offices. He married Miss Amanda Parsons, daughter of John Parsons, of Salisbury, Maryland.

The earliest known ancestor of his family and name in America was Nicholas Todwin or Taudveine, a French Huguenot, who came to Maryland in 1675, with the Brereton and Gardy families. The family name had for a long time been spelled "Toadvine" but the final "e" has of recent years been dropped. His descendants for two hundred and fifty years have lived in Maryland, so far as they know, the only family connection of the name in this country; and have done their work as citizens in a quiet way, taking their share in matters of local government and administration.

A healthy boy, fond of books and fond of study, with a predilection for books of history, general literature and natural science, he passed his boyhood in Salisbury, and was prepared for college at the Salisbury high school. In 1865 he entered Princeton College and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1869. He pursued advance studies in history, constitutional law, and literature, at the University of Virginia, in 1871 and 1872. His law studies began on his graduation from college; and in 1873 he settled as an attorney at law in his native town, Salisbury.

In 1877 he was appointed State's attorney for Wicomico County, and elected for one term, holding office for six years. At the mandate of his fellow-citizens he became a State Senator in 1887; and after four years of useful service in the Senate he was reëlected in 1891 serving until 1895. His reputation and influence with his fellow-

senators is indicated by the fact that he served on such important committees as finance, judiciary, etc.

In February, 1900, Governor Smith appointed Senator Toadvin Land Commissioner of Maryland. He was reappointed by Governor Warfield and still holds that position in 1907.

On the first of November, 1889, Senator Toadvin was married to Miss Kate Houston Tilghman, daughter of William B. Tilghman, of Salisbury, Maryland. They have had one child, a girl, who is living in 1907.

Senator Toadvin is engaged in the preparation for publication of a book upon "Land Law and Land Office Practice in Maryland."

Senator Toadvin has always been identified with the Democratic party. He is a Mason. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, and of the Elks. He is a member of the Historical Society of Maryland.

In his religious life he is identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. While he is a lawyer by profession, he has found diversion, health and exercise in the supervision and management of a small farm, and he regards his good health as in no slight degree due to the out-of-door interest and exercise which he has found in this diversion of farming.

His address is Salisbury, Wicomico County, or Annapolis, Maryland.

JOSEPH HENRY TYLER

TYLER, JOSEPH HENRY, generally known as J. Harry Tyler, was born in Baltimore, June 8, 1855. His ancestors, English on both sides, were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Gurdon Kimball Tyler, his father, was a physician, druggist and manufacturer in Baltimore. He spared no pains in bringing up his children to appreciate the things in life that are really worth while; and devoted himself assiduously to training them for all that their several careers might hold for them. J. Harry Tyler inherited the sterling qualities which were so prominent in his father's character; and his extraction and training combined to capacitate him for the services which time should map out for him. He inherited sane and sturdy views of things; his home training was good, and his education thorough.

His youth was spent in Baltimore and its suburbs. He received his elementary education at James C. Kinear's school, in Baltimore, and then entered the Connecticut Literary Institution, from which he was graduated in 1873. Continuing his studies at Brown University, he was given his bachelor's degree in 1877. While at this latter institution Mr. Tyler became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Delta Upsilon fraternities. He returned to Baltimore after completing his academic course and took up post graduate work in history and political science at the Johns Hopkins University, his purpose being to enter some profession.

About this time, however, the father, Dr. Tyler, persuaded his son to give up his intention of becoming a professional man and enter upon a business career instead. Mr. Tyler is very versatile. He has an aptitude for applying himself to new and various tasks, moving easily from one engagement to another, with very little loss of time. This trait be revealed in the readiness with which he responded to his father's persuasion. Simply putting aside his plans and ambitions for a professional life, he entered the business world and gave to his new found duties such energy and attention as were sure to win success. In 1878 he entered as a clerk the house of Kimball, Tyler and Com-

Sincerely yours
J. Harry Tyler

pany, barrel manufacturers, in Baltimore. He continued here for seven years, until 1885, when he resigned this position that he might enter into partnership with A. A. Kennard & Company, commission merchants, with which firm he remained for three years. For the next eight years, from 1888 to 1896, Mr. Tyler was interested as a partner in the steam cracker bakery of Tyler & Brothers. On his retiring from this concern he took up his present duties with the Bagby Furniture Company, manufacturers of furniture, where he fills the offices of secretary, treasurer, and general manager.

A disposition to contribute to the weal of the world has entered largely into his life. In his business, his home, and his church, he has been animated by a desire to do his part faithfully. Every worthy enterprise in which his aid has been requested, has found a sympathetic advocate in him. This willingness to lend a hand; this disposition to further all good interests, has created for him many avenues of usefulness, and, as the habit of doing well the duty nearest at hand usually opens a larger field, Mr. Tyler has been one of the busiest of men. There is a constant demand for his advice upon problems for the general good; and his time and his influence are frequently solicited to foster some newly launched enterprise.

Mr. Tyler is a thoughtful speaker and a parliamentarian of high order. He has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association for twenty years, serving respectively as director, member of the interstate committee, and chairman of the Central Branch in Baltimore City. He has been a member of the Board of managers of the Maryland Tract Society for eighteen years. For ten years he was treasurer of the executive board of the Maryland Baptist Union Association, and for more than ten years he has been president of the same organization. He was at one time president of the Baptist Social Union of Baltimore.

In May, 1907, at the annual meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, which is the representative body of all the Baptist churches of the South, he was appointed chairman of the executive committee of the Layman's Missionary Movement for the Baptists of the entire South. This appointment opens great opportunities for usefulness, and Mr. Tyler believes that it marks one of the most important events in his life.

Mr. Tyler was married September 2, 1885, to Miss Florence Rochelle Land, of King and Queen County, Virginia; they have had

four children. His home life is not a matter of secondary importance to him, as it too often is the case with the philanthropic worker. Mr. Tyler spends a large part of each day with his wife and children, and the demands of outside interests are never permitted to interrupt his practice of taking all of his meals at the family board. He is a strong advocate of exercise as an adjunct to good health, and spends considerable time each day in the gymnasium. Mr. Tyler has always been fond of out-of-door sports, though in recent years his opportunity to indulge in such exercise has been much curtailed.

One who has been intimately associated with him in much of his religious work, on one occasion remarked: "In his office, he is on duty; in his home, he is *at home*; in the sanctuary, his cry is: 'Speak Lord, for Thy servant heareth.' His name should be written among the names of those who love the Lord, and, like Abou Ben Adhem, he should also be written down 'as one that loves his fellow men.' "

Sincerely yours,
James H. Van Sickle

JAMES HIXON VAN SICKLE

JAMES HIXON VAN SICKLE, since July 1, 1900, Superintendent of the Baltimore public schools, was born in South Livonia, Livingston county, New York, on October 24, 1852. His father, John Landis Van Sickle, was a prosperous farmer and grain merchant, who held several positions of honor and trust in his town and county. His mother was a descendant of a member of the Greene family of Revolutionary fame. Like many other well educated women of her day she had been a teacher before her marriage. The progenitor of the Van Sickle family in America was Ferdinandus van Sycklin, who was born in Holland about 1635 and emigrated to America when a lad of seventeen. The early life of James Van Sickle was spent in the country, where his father cultivated a farm just on the edge of a small village. This farm, however, was not far from Rochester, and to that progressive city the boy made occasional visits. The only son,— there were two daughters,— young Van Sickle was thrown to a large extent upon his own resources for amusement and entertainment: for the former, he cultivated a mechanical bent of mind; for the latter, he had access to a small but unusually well selected collection of books in his own home and an endowed library a few miles away.

He attended the village school, until he was fourteen or fifteen; and regularity and punctuality in attendance were insisted on by his parents. The boy helped on the farm at all sorts of work suited to his strength; and as he grew older, he was relied on to keep the farm machinery in order and to mend most broken things. All this furnished a very real and valuable part of his education.

When seventeen years of age, he entered the Albany (New York) Normal school, from which he was graduated. He took this course as the most feasible way of attaining earning capacity to pursue further studies, and with no definite intention of making teaching his life work. A liking for the profession, however, came with experience, and after teaching for a few years, he studied for a time at Williams college and then returned to teaching. Subsequently, he removed to the West and completed his college course at the University of Colorado, where he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts.

Mr. Van Sickle began his career as an educator in a district school in western New York. Later he was principal of village schools in New Jersey and New York. Then, he became instructor in a college preparatory school, Cook academy, Havana, New York, and next, principal of a city school in Denver, Colorado. From this position, he was promoted to the superintendency of the North Side schools, one of the three districts into which the city of Denver was divided, where he continued until July 1, 1900, when he was invited to accept the superintendency of the Baltimore public schools. Since 1902, he has been a special lecturer upon School Administration in the University of Chicago and at Yale University.

Mr. Van Sickle was married on August 1, 1882, to Caroline E. Valentine. They have had four children, two daughters and two sons. Mr. Van Sickle is a Presbyterian in religious affiliation. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the University Club of Baltimore, the National Educational Association, the Society for the Scientific Study of Education, and is one of the sixty members of the National Council of Education. In 1904, he was chosen president of the Department of Superintendence in the Southern Educational Association, and president of the History Teachers' Association of the Middle States and Maryland. He has written articles for educational journals and for the proceedings of educational associations.

Under Mr. Van Sickle's superintendency, the public schools of Baltimore have been reorganized and a merit system of appointment and promotion of teachers has been adhered to. Supported by an exceptionally able school board, his administration has been a period of marked advance in the Baltimore public schools.

Geo W. F. Vernon

GEORGE WASHINGTON FAYETTE VERNON

VERNON, GEORGE WASHINGTON FAYETTE, real estate broker and attorney-at-law, born at Frederick city on June 14, 1843, was the son of Nathaniel and Charlotte A. Vernon. His father, a man methodic in his habits and temperate in all things, began life as a lawyer in Pennsylvania and later served for forty years as professor of mathematics in Frederick college. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812 and a school inspector in Frederick county. The emigrant ancestor was Thomas Vernon, who came to Philadelphia in 1682 and soon settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Vernon, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

George W. F. Vernon spent his youth in Frederick attending Frederick college, an old country academy, reading works on history and geography and the lives of successful men, working at gardening and fruit culture in spare hours. An ambitious boy, he was fond of organizing his classmates into military and fire companies, theatrical and debating societies and football teams. He studied law in the office of one of the Frederick bar until the Civil War broke out. When he was but eighteen years of age he enlisted on August 10, 1861, as second lieutenant in Cole's cavalry, Maryland volunteers. He served throughout the whole war and was mustered out on June 28, 1865, having been successively promoted to the positions of first lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel and having acted as brigadier-general in active field service. He was a brave and dashing cavalry officer and lost an eye from a wound on January 10, 1864, at Loudon Heights, Virginia, in a midnight battle in the snow. In 1896, he was appointed on a commission to prepare the records of Maryland men in the Civil War and was largely responsible for the completeness of the two volumes, in which those records were published in 1898. He also wrote the section on the Military and Naval History of Maryland which appeared in Nelson's "History of Balti-

more" in 1898. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the G. A. R. club of Maryland, and of the Union Veteran Association of Maryland of which association he served as president in 1888–89. From 1878–83, he was post commander of Reynolds Post No. 2, G. A. R.; from 1884 to 1886, he was successively junior vice commander, senior vice commander and department commander G. A. R. Department of Maryland, and from 1900 to 1904, he was a member of the Board of Governors of Wilson Post No. 1. G. A. R. of the G. A. R. club.

Colonel Vernon affiliates with the Protestant Episcopal church. He is regular in exercise and habits, temperate in all things and finds health and recreation in walking, horseback riding, bicycling and exercise with Indian clubs. He is a frequent attender of theaters, lectures and card parties. Especially does he enjoy traveling both at home and abroad, and his letters describing his trips, have been enjoyed by many who have read them in the columns of the Baltimore newspapers.

Colonel Vernon was married to Sarah A. Todd, in San Francisco, on August 18, 1873, and they have had five children, of whom three are now living. After the war, he settled in Frederick and engaged in farming and in the brokerage business. He was postmaster of Frederick from 1867 to 1869 and special agent of the United States treasury department from 1869–77, and, in that capacity traveled over the United States, spending three years on the Pacific Slope and in his official capacity was dispatched to South and Central America. From 1878–82, he was surveyor of customs of the Port of Baltimore, since which latter date, he has resided in Baltimore and has given his attention to legal cases, pending in the United States Court of Claims, and before special commissions, especially those adjudicating the Alabama Claims.

His influence in the departments at Washington and before the congressional committees is known and respected. He has also been interested in loan companies and in real estate operations. From 1885 to 1903 he was a special attorney for the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company of Baltimore and he is much "interested in the upbuilding of an American Steam Mercantile Marine." Colonel Vernon has always been an ardent Republican. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and of the American Forestry Association. Life has taught him perseverance and

patience, that one should never despair, that where nothing is risked often nothing is gained, that patriotism, the performance of one's duty to God and country, the pursuit of physical and mental culture, a determination to succeed in the battle of life by all honorable means, and faith in one's self will inspire confidence in others, and insure a following and help when needed.

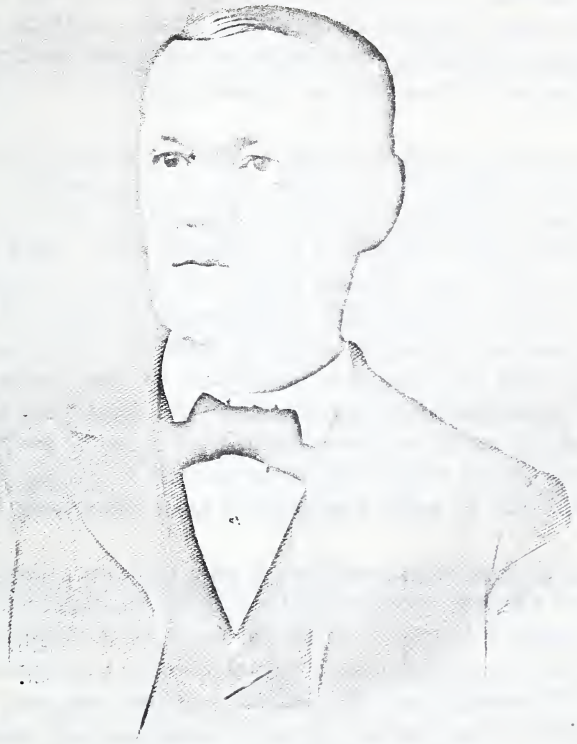
JAMES RUSSELL WHEELER

WHEELER, JAMES RUSSELL, banker and philanthropist, was born at Cheltenham, Oxfordshire, England, May 21, 1843, and came to America when three years old. His father, James Wheeler, was a merchant, whose chief characteristics were honesty and sobriety. His son developed under circumstances that were altogether favorable to the molding of a kindly disposition. He enjoyed good health, was fond of all kinds of sports, and had ample opportunities for the acquirement of a liberal education. His time was divided between the city and the country, and he studied both at the public schools of Baltimore and at private institutions.

When a boy of eighteen, James R. Wheeler enlisted in the Confederate Army and served throughout the war. He began his business career as a contractor in Baltimore, in the year 1865. Later he became manager of the Maryland White Lead Company, continuing in this position for twenty-one years, from 1870 to 1891. He severed his connection with this concern to become manager of the Maryland Veneer Company.

In 1894 Mr. Wheeler organized the Commonwealth Bank, of which institution he was elected president, an office which he still fills. The success that has attended Mr. Wheeler's management of this banking house attests his unusual ability both as organizer and financier. Venturing into a section of the city which had not before supported a bank, he created for it a large and useful field. After the success of the enterprise had become assured, Mr. Wheeler continued unceasingly his labors for its improvement and expansion. The bank structure, originally more than ample for its requirements, soon was crowded with the increased business, and it was enlarged so that today it is one of the best appointed banking establishments in Baltimore. With this increase in business there has also been an increase in capital, and the original capital has recently been doubled.

From his earliest years Mr. Wheeler has been an active laborer in the charitable work of the Roman Catholic Church. His business success in late years has added to his means for carrying on the good



Yours very truly,
James R. Wheeler

work in which he was engaged, and for this reason his commercial career has been followed with unusual interest by those who are best acquainted with the charitable acts of the man. Mr. Wheeler is not of that class of philanthropists, who, though willing to contribute money for alleviating the ills of the poor, are unwilling to come in contact with those whom they aid. He has always personally distributed his charities. He is known to the inmates of the Catholic orphan asylums as well as to the students of the Catholic seminaries; and both his purse and his presence are dedicated to the service of his church.

Next to his church, the field of charitable work which has most enlisted his enthusiasm, is the home at Pikesville, Maryland, where live poor and disabled survivors of the Maryland Line in the Confederate Army. Mr. Wheeler was a member of the Confederate Army (in which he reached the rank of general), from 1861 until Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox; and since that day his heart has been open to all who wore the gray, and he has labored as has perhaps no other man in Maryland, to supply the wants of the veterans who are gathered in the Maryland Line Confederate Home.

As a helping friend of his old fellow-soldiers in the Confederate Army, and especially as the patron of all Catholic movements, Mr. Wheeler will deservedly have a prominent place in the annals of Maryland.

He has been a valuable man to the Democratic party of his city and state; but in that service he has been only one of many laborers. In his philanthropic work, however, he has occupied a unique position. Unmarried and without family responsibilities, he has given freely of his time and money to others He has expressed the conviction that the chief usefulness of his life has been in his willingness and his power to devote himself to the welfare of others. Standing closer to Cardinal Gibbons, perhaps, than any other layman, he has had ample opportunity to become acquainted with the needs of his denomination, and, through his labors in this connection, he has sometimes been called "the most favorably known Catholic layman in the country."

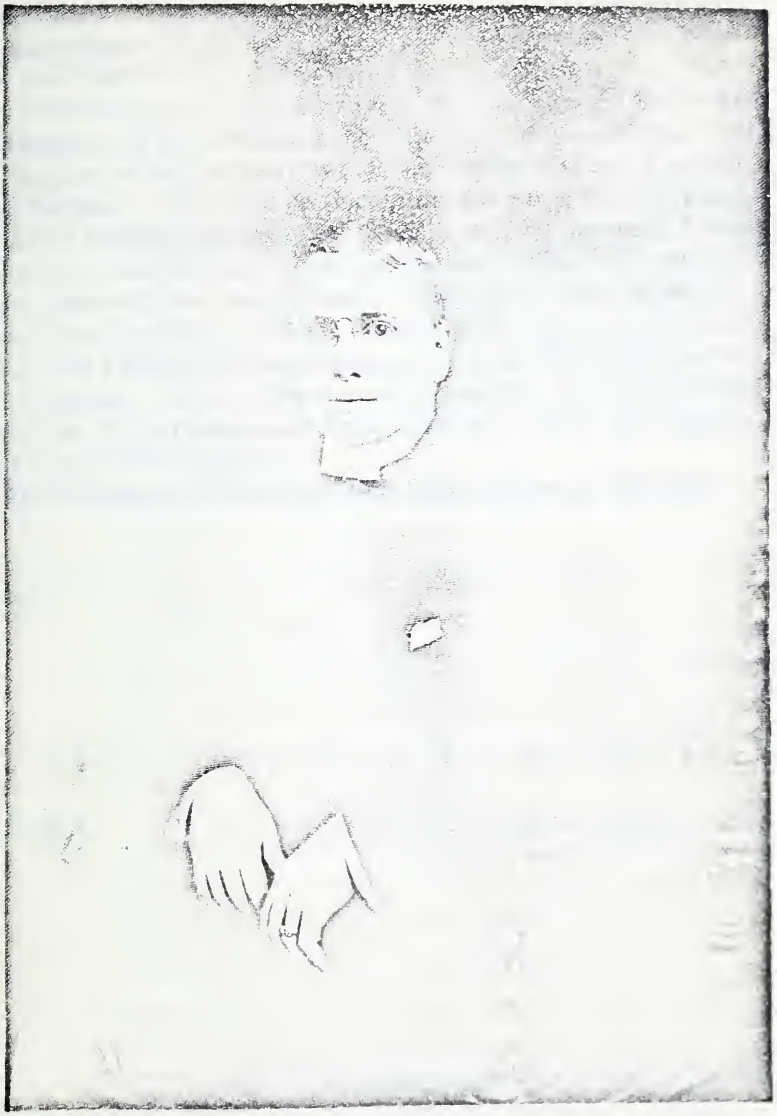
JERE HUNGERFORD WHEELWRIGHT

JERE HUNGERFORD WHEELWRIGHT, of Baltimore, vice-president and director of the Fairmont Coal Company, the Consolidation Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, the Southern Coal and Transportation Company and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad; and president and director of the Canal Towage Company, and the Cassville and Monongahela River Railroad, and director of many other important corporations was born at Exeter, Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 15th of May, 1867. His father, Frederic Dodge Wheelwright, was a physician who had served as surgeon in Company C of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, from 1861 to 1863, and after 1863, as surgeon in hospital work until the close of the Civil War. His mother was Mrs. Eleanor Ann (Hungerford) Wheelwright. The earliest known ancestor of his father in America was Reverend John Wheelwright, who was born in England in 1572, received his degree of Master of Arts at Cambridge University, England, in 1618, and emigrated to Boston. Massachusetts, and afterward founded the towns of Exeter and Wells, Massachusetts. Lieutenant Thomas Hungerford who served in the Revolutionary Army during the Revolutionary War was a great great-grandfather.

Jere Hungerford Wheelwright passed his boyhood in the country. Like other healthy boys he was fond of out-of-door sports. Attending the elementary and preparatory schools he was fitted for a course in law, which he pursued at Columbian University (now George Washington University), at Washington, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of LL.B.

On the 19th of February, 1901, he married Miss Eleanor Polk Kalkmann, daughter of C. W. Kalkmann, of Baltimore. They have had two children, sons, both of whom are living in 1907.

While Mr. Wheelwright has but just reached the age of forty, he has been very prominently indentified with coal and transportation interests, and through the offices he has held and the work he has done in connection with numerous corporations in this line of business,



Very truly yours

J. W. Mulvaney

he has come to be identified with many of the other prominent business enterprises of Baltimore. He is now vice-president and director of the Fairmont Coal Company, of the Consolidation Coal Company, of the Somerset Coal Company, of the Pittsburg and Fairmont Fuel Company, of the Clarksburg Fuel Company, of the Southern Coal and Transportation Company and of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. He is also president and director of the following: The Canal Towage Company, the Cassville and Monongahela River Railroad, and the Maryland Construction and Contracting Company. He is a director of the Metropolitan Coal Company and of the Northwestern Fuel Company. He is a director of the Maryland National Bank, of the J. Spencer Turner Company and of the Bellview Improvement Company. He is a director and a member of the Executive Committee of the Continental Trust Company, and of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Company.

His address is 10 Madison Street, West Baltimore, Maryland.

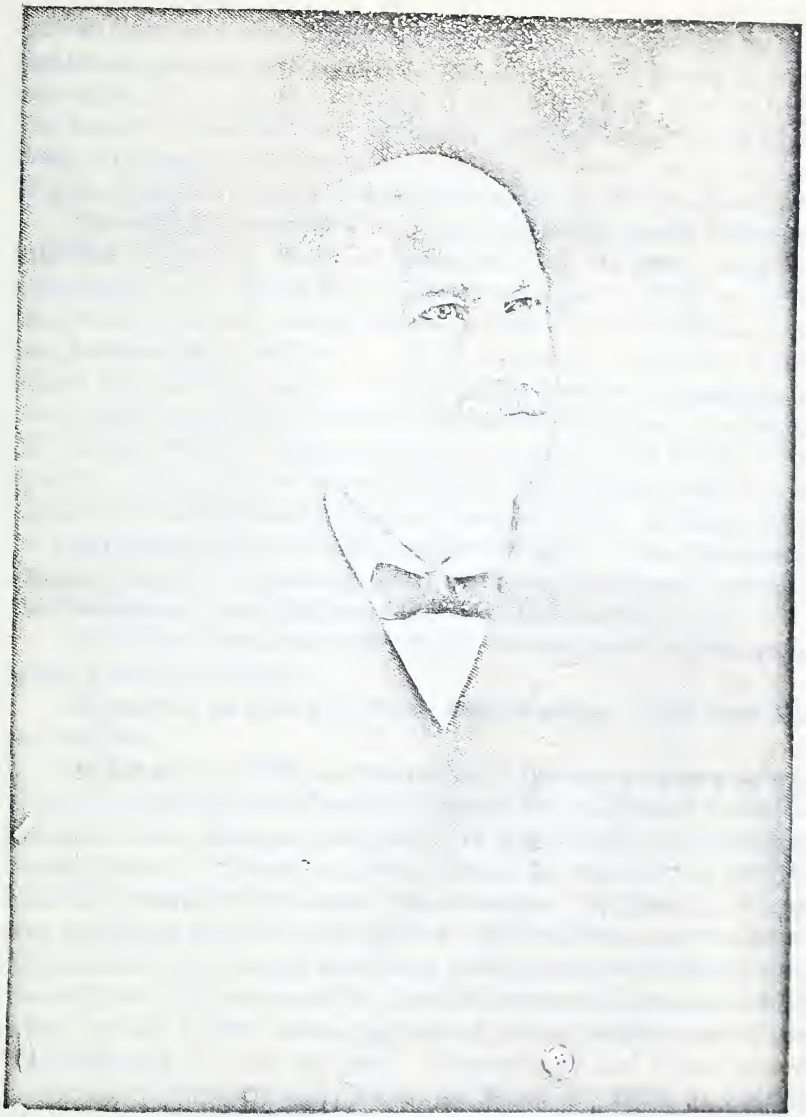
CHARLES STONE WIGHT

WIGHT, CHARLES STONE. In few divisions of the commercial life of America today is there as keen competition as in the freight departments of the larger railways. Since the principal source of revenue of the transportation companies is their freight rather than their passenger business, they cultivate, and guard with exceeding zeal, the trade which they regard as theirs by right; and they are not above coveting the business of competing lines. When the competition is great, it is but natural that competing companies should be especially careful concerning the character of the men whom they employ to represent them in soliciting trade from the public, and in supervising the handling of business obtained. As a result of this competition for men of brains and good judgment, among the transportation lines, there has sprung up in our country a sort of commercial diplomacy which centers about the freight transportation of the United States.

The freight agent of a railway does not attain the prominence in the public eye which is given to certain other railway officials. He labors where the limelight seldom plays. But to the railroad president and the board of directors, the success of the freight agent, and of the manager of the freight traffic department, is a most important factor in the success of the road.

When Mr. Charles Stone Wight, the present manager of freight traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, began his business career he started in a line of work for which he was especially fitted, and he started life with the belief that sober, industrious habits, with reasonable ambition, would win success. It was not long before the freight clerk began to show results; not only to his immediate employers, but to the heads of competing companies. He soon created a demand for his services, and successive promotions have followed, until he has come to be at the head of the freight department of one of the great railway systems of America.

Charles Stone Wight was born at Galena, Illinois, on August 9, 1849, the son of Calmes Lee Wight and Jeanne Stone Wight. His father, who practiced law, had been a captain in an Illinois regiment during the war with Mexico. The family is descended from the Mar-



Yours truly
C. S. Wright

quis de Calm, a French Huguenot who emigrated to America in the eighteenth century, and from Governor Mumford, of Rhode Island, who with his two brothers took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. The founder of the Baltimore branch of the Wight family came from South Framingham, Massachusetts, to Philadelphia, where he married Miss Bartholomew, who was descended from a sister of Oliver Cromwell.

His early life was passed in the suburbs of Cincinnati, where he attended the public school at Avondale, near his home, until his eighteenth year. At the close of his school days, in 1866, he began that career in railway service which has continued without interruption for more than forty years. His first position was with the Little Miami Railroad Company, In October he became a messenger; in the month immediately following he was advanced to a clerkship. In October, 1867. Mr. Wight entered the employ of the People's Despatch as clerk, and on December 15, of the following year he was engaged by the Merchant's Despatch as chief clerk. In April, 1872, he was further advanced to the position of agent of the Merchants' Despatch, and in September, 1877, he became westbound agent of the Continental Line (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad).

In all these connections Mr. Wight was stationed in Cincinnati, where he made his home.

He married on March 28, 1876, Anna Mauthe. They have had six children.

On January 1, 1880, he was called to Baltimore, where he was entrusted with the office of assistant general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In April, 1882, he moved his headquarters to Columbus, Ohio, though he retained the title of assistant general freight agent. On November 15, 1884, Mr. Wight was appointed general freight agent of the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railway, though continuing at the same time in his old position with the Baltimore and Ohio; and his duties were further increased when, on May 1, 1884, he was appointed general freight agent of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad. Subsequently Mr. Wight moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where on March 15, 1888, he opened headquarters in that city as the general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Columbus and Cincinnati Midland and the Pittsburg and Western railroad companies. He continued his residence in Pittsburg for eight years, coming back to Baltimore on March 15, 1896, to assume the duties of manager of freight traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which position he still holds.

FRANCIS ALBERTSON WHITE.

WHITE, FRANCIS ALBERTSON, of Baltimore, a member of the Society of Friends (Orthodox), whose membership has quietly contributed so much of upright business character and sound business principle to the development and progress of the City of Baltimore, was born in Baltimore county, on the fourth of December, 1860.

His father, Francis White, was a capitalist of unblemished reputation and of excellent judgment in financial matters. His mother was Miss Jane E. Janney.

As a boy, Francis Albertson White lived in the country, had excellent health and early became an interested observer and an ardent lover of Nature. The gradually recurrent changes of the seasons; the "green things growing;" the appearance and habits of the plants and animals which his observant eyes noticed in the country life about him—all these things appealed to him in his boyhood and have continued to give him great pleasure in later years. His mother was a woman of high ideals whose moral and spiritual influence has been strong in the life of her son. The circumstances of his early home were such as to give him the best school facilities; but while a boy, he suffered from the temporary loss (for some three years) of the use of his eyes. History and biography early had an especial charm for him; and during his manhood he has found great delight in historical and biographical reading. He attended the school of George G. Carey; and later he spent some time at Dr. Child's school at Newport, Rhode Island. Here he was prepared for a higher liberal course of study; and entering Haverford College, near Philadelphia, he took the full four years' course and a special degree of Master of Letters.

His business life began as clerk in a wholesale provision house. He had inherited means from his grandfather; and later still further inheritance came to him from his father.

On the second of June, 1887, Mr. White married Miss Sarah P. Ellicott, daughter of Thomas P. Ellicott, of Baltimore county, Maryland.

Yours truly
Francis A. White

For the last twenty years Mr. White has been quietly but very efficiently connected with philanthropic work in Baltimore. He is a director in the Provident Savings Bank, and in the Friendly Inn; and he has been since January, 1902, president of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association; and in the recent campaign to raise a fund of five hundred thousand dollars for the Young Men's Christian Association, he is currently reported as having been very helpful in securing that amount for this useful work for young men, both by his personal influence and by the example of considerable contributions from his own means.

By political convictions he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Baltimore Club, of the Merchants Club, and of the Elkridge Hunt Club. His favorite forms of exercise are the use of an auto-motor car, and golf. To the younger citizens of Maryland he suggests as the way to acquire success: "Have a purpose; set your ideal high; strive only for the highest and best."

Mr. White's address is 15 North Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

organizing and administrative ability of a high order, which has met with successful rewards both in his business and public relations. In 1900 he was one of the organizers, and is now secretary and treasurer, of the W. C. White Lumber Company, of Cumberland. He is also president of the Queen City Brick and Tile Company, and is interested in a number of other local enterprises.

In May, 1900, he was elected mayor of Cumberland, and was reëlected in 1902, serving in that capacity for a term of four years. During his administration of municipal affairs he was instrumental in paving many of the city's streets, and in bringing about other notable improvements.

Mr. White has always been a steadfast Republican, and an influential factor in the councils of his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Society of Elks, and of the Patriotic Sons of America; in religion, he affiliates with the Reformed church. He is a man of attractive personality, enterprising, sagacious, and broadminded. He is positive in his convictions, and, both in theory and practice, places great value on correct methods, steadfastness of purpose, and good habits.

On September 10, 1885, Mr. White was married to Miss Anna Ellenberger. Four children have been born of this union, all of whom are living.

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JAMES BOSBY NOEL WYATT

WYATT, JAMES BOSBY NOEL, was born in Baltimore May 3, 1847, the son of William Edward Wyatt and Margaret Esther Noel, his wife. His father was a civil engineer, who became an invalid from deafness and lameness when about thirty years of age and was thereafter unable to do active work. Great refinement of taste and feeling, and love for all so-called mechanical arts, were among his marked characteristics. The earliest known ancestor in America was Mary Chilton Winslow, who came over to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the Mayflower, in 1620. She was married to John Winslow, brother to the Governor of the Colony, and from these ancestors Mr. Wyatt is in direct descent of the ninth generation. By virtue of this ancestry, he is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. His maternal grandmother was a member of the Maryland Nicholson family, of which Francis Nicholson, well known as a colonial governor in the later years of the seventeenth and the earlier years of the eighteenth century, was also a member. Reverend William Edward Wyatt, whose mother's maiden name was Mary Winslow, was Mr. Wyatt's paternal grandfather. Reverend Mr. Wyatt was associate rector and rector of St. Paul's Protestant Church, Baltimore, for more than fifty years, until his death in 1864. He held prominent positions in the councils of the Episcopal Church, as the typical high churchman of that day. His home was the old rectory on Saratoga Street, at the head of Liberty, built in 1792. He was an Englishman by birth, and his father, a resident of Bristol, England, was also an only son, so that his descendants are not related to other families of the same name in America. He held prominent position, socially and as a public-minded citizen in Baltimore, and was author of one or two books of a religious character. His grandson continues a member of the same religious denomination.

James B. N. Wyatt was born in a house belonging to his mother's family, situated on part of the site of the present United States Post Office, on Calvert and Fayette Streets. He was a nervous, sensitive

youth, especially interested in music, drawing, and quiet amusements. In the formation of his character, he found specially helpful the books of the authors belonging to the New England School, such as Lowell, Emerson, Whittier, Hawthorne and Longfellow. He writes: "Whatever of good may be in me I owe to the influence of the teachings and high moral standards, in principles and conduct, of my mother, instilled in me from early youth, with the most devoted affection."

His early years were spent in Baltimore city and county, and he was for three years a pupil in the school of Reverend G. F. Morrison. The "faulty training in early youth in lines of systematic study and mental development and the inefficient school systems in Baltimore at that time" were drawbacks to his later success. The family removed to Cambridge, Mass., where Mr. Wyatt was educated by a tutor for a year, and then at Harvard University, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1870. A fascination from early youth for designing buildings, together with a keen appreciation of form and color, caused him to become an architect. He spent six months at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying architecture, and was then a pupil in atelier Vaudremer, of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, for parts of three years, the remainder of those years being spent in travel. After his return from Paris he was in an architect's office in Baltimore for a few months, and then formed the partnership of Wyatt and Sperry; subsequently, he became senior partner in Wyatt and Nolting, which firm still exists. Mr. Wyatt modestly says: "If I have been of any public value, it was through the merits of architectural work done by my firm of Wyatt and Nolting, notably the new court house. I attribute my success and good fortune to association with men of marked talent and ability, my position in the firm being largely one of consultation and advice." The Baltimore court house, erected by this firm during the years 1898 to 1901, is a conspicuous example of modern architecture as applied to public buildings. It is built of white marble in Renaissance style.

After the influences of home and private study, Mr. Wyatt has chiefly been guided by the "character, thought, words and work of men of Harvard and New England, and by the art influences of France and Italy." He is president of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and a Fellow of the Institute; and served

in 1904, as one of the three members of the Advisory Board, the other two members being Walter Cook and Frederick Law Olmstead in the architectural development of "Homewood," the new site for the Johns Hopkins University. In addition, he is Secretary of the Baltimore Art Commission and a director of the Baltimore Municipal Art Society. He was one of the founders of the University Club, of which he is still a member. He is Republican in politics, but states that "the party, as such, does not influence me, but rather the principles and the men." He has never married. His experience leads him to feel that the best methods for strengthening sound ideals are to "aim to sacrifice the too great individualism to the general benefit of the community; to cultivate a sense of good form, order and decorum in public places, to think carefully, then act independently for principle and purpose, not for party or an individual."

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